The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,841.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
—— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
—— including postage	„ 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

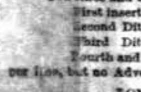
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mail, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th January 1871.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain J. C. Baror, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th January, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To sail about 15th instant.)



THE new A1 screw steamer MILBANKE, 843 nett registered tons, 150 Horse Power, John H. Smith, Commander.

This Vessel has good accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For rates of Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.



THE fine First-class Screw Steamer TAGUS, Captain J. T. Gary, 1,554 tons, will sail about the middle of January 1871, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. Apply to the CAPTAIN on Board, or to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 23rd December 1870.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM ... SUEZ CANAL. ... AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S ... Steamer ... patched for ... BOMBAY to TRIESTE ... about ... 5th January. Rate of Fare for ... Cabin ... Passengers £40, including food and table ... Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Austrian Lloyd's Agents.
Ash Lane, 24th December 1870.

...LAND ROUTE ... CANAL.)

...N BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, ...EZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ...) and MARSEILLES.

...OMPAGNIE MAR... ...AISE DE NAVIGATION ...UR.—MARC FRAISSINET ... FILS will DESPATCH ...S MONTHLY from BOMBAY ...ANAL.

...RATES.
... Fees through the Canal.)

Class.	Deck.	
£ 15	£ 5	Without food
£ 22-10	£ 8	
£ 24	£ 8	
£ 36	£ 14	

...s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, ...on or about the 7th February

...ight, &c., apply to ...SWERCK, & Co., Agents. ...870.

...ION WITH ITALY. ...CANAL).

...RS. R. RUBATTINO ...'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAM... ...ng between GENOA and BOM... ...at LEGHORN, NAPLES, ... (occasionally ALEXAN... ... and vice versa. ...pany, leaving THIS PORT, ...s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons ...rior accommodation for 1st. She is expected to arrive by the ...ntly be despatched within the ...ng her departure will be...

...RATES. ...s through the Canal.)

	3rd Class.	
15	£4	Without Food.
22	8	
24	9	
25	9-10	
32	12	
32	13	
34	14	
34	14	
35	14-10	

Including Wines. ...ree of charge. ...ure, half fare.

...to break their voyage at any of the ...san Ports, and to resume it by any of ...to the port of destination marked on ...

...ithin 6 months of their departure from ... of the Company are entitled to a re... ...he Return Fare. ...in advance by depositing half the ...

...eight and further particulars apply to ...VOLKART BROTHERS, ...ubattino Steam Navigation Company. ...r 1870.

...sees per s.s. COLLING... ...ised of the arrival of the Vessel, ...VERY at once of their respective ...W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

...LA ALLEEBHOY ...ANY.
...the Secretariate, ... of Merchants, Captains ... in general, to their large ...ERY of all sorts, including ...bottoms of steam vessels and ...ant, for the repairs of steamers ... be of the best quality and ...ent with prompt execution ... may trust will meet with ...vours. A few articles on ...ect with attention:—

...ling Composition. ...plete in Cases. ...vets. ...t 1s. 24 a barrel. ...Fire Engines complete. ...ent Water Closets. ...versing Screw Jacks. ...sted Iron. ...of sizes. ...or Mill use. ...anks of sizes. ...ed Zinc Sheets. ...oderate rates.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
Via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £32 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,560, Captain Cowan, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.
Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.
UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE	Rs. 128	Rs. 88	„ PARIS	Rs. 206	Rs. 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th December 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home with and all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Gauze Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co., a ditto Cottage ditto by Collard and Collard, a handsome Chesnut Arab riding Horse, 5 years old, &c., at Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Pianos, &c., the property of G. A. Kittredge, Esq., and William Christian, Esq., the same comprises a set of handsome vine leaf pattern Glassware, a ditto rich cut hollow stem ditto, handsome Dinner Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as sets of Dish Covers with 4 Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitcher, Salvers, a Mahogany case containing a set of best Electro-plated King's pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, 1 ditto containing 12 pairs handsome Dessert Knives and Forks, double-branched Table, Piano, and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c.; handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 5 pieces for 16 persons, a round ditto for 8 persons, sets of Camp ditto in 2 pieces, Sideboard, Dumb Waiter, Dining-room Chairs, Screens, Circular, Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy, Predien and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and Divan Couches, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Drawing-room Carpets, handsome bronze and plated 3 and 4-Light Argand Lamps, a collection of fine Shells for Table Ornaments, Ottoman, a first-class Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co., a ditto Cottage ditto by Collard and Collard, English Rosewood and Blackwood Writing Tables, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dispense Articles, American Iron Stoves, Cooking Utensils, a collection of choice Italian, French and English Wines, few lots of Books, &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 Handsome Chesnut Arab Riding Horse.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.
Bombay, 10th January 1871. BENNETT & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. A. F. SPILLER, the Champion Skater of the World, will appear in his Marvellous, Daring, and Graceful Entertainment.

TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. LESLIE DUNCKSON, the accomplished Baritone, will appear and render two of his choicest Songs.

TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. and Mrs. RICHARDSON will present their new VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL DUOLOGUE ENTERTAINMENT.

NOTICE.

THEATRE ROYAL.—FAMILY TICKETS—to admit three, Rs. 10; to admit six, Rs. 18—can be secured at SOUNDY'S.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.
OVERLAND CARGO.

The s. s. BARODA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following steamers:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. PERA, from Southampton, 10th December.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. SALSETTE, from Southampton, 3rd Dec.
„ ISTRIAN, from Liverpool, 30th Nov. (Part Cargo.)
„ ILLYRIAN, from Liverpool, 29th Nov. (Remg. Cargo.)

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th January 1871.

In the matter of Act ... and of ... BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (Limited).

NOTICE.—AN APPLICATION will shortly be made to the High Court for an Order authorising the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company to PAY ALL UNCLAIMED DISTRIBUTIONS on SHARES in the above Company to the Accountant General. All Shareholders, who have not received the Distributions on their Shares, are required to apply for the same at the Office of the Liquidators, Medow Street, without further delay.

MANISTY and FLETCHER,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.
Bombay, 9th January 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February next, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Bank, No. 13, Medow Street, Fort, for the despatch of the following business:—

1. To receive the final Statement of Accounts of the winding up, and the Report of the Liquidators.

2. To pass a Resolution as to the disposal of a small Cash Balance in the hands of the Liquidators.

3. To pass a Resolution that the affairs of this Association are fairly and fully wound up.

4. To pass a Resolution as to the person or persons with whom all Books, Vouchers, and Papers of this Bank should ... and on what conditions ...

5. To transact any other business that may be submitted to the Meeting.

FESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, N. M. WADIA, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 9th January 1871.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

WRIGHT'S PURE COAL TAR SOAP should be in daily use in every family. As a Preventative of Infectious Diseases of every kind, its importance is recognised by the most prominent Members of the Medical Profession, as well as by the leading journals of the day. Vide "Lancet," "Medical Times and Gazette," "British Medical Journal," &c., &c.

"The Times" has directed especial attention to the increase of infectious diseases and warned the public to use every sanitary precaution. The use of Pure Coal Tar Soap is the readiest, simplest, and most effective means to this end. Sold everywhere by Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

CAUTION.—The great and increasing favour this truly antiseptic and detergent Soap has gained as the best Soap for daily toilet use, has caused a host of imitations. The proprietors direct attention to the fact that each Tablet of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE COAL TAR SOAP bears the impress

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS,"

under which name it is registered.

Sole Inventors and Proprietors, W. V. WRIGHT & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Southwark Street, London, S.E.

FOR SALE, Italian Marble HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, VASES, &c. Also a quantity of STATUARY MARBLE and MARBLE FLOORING ..., assorted sizes,—the latter in both Black and White ...
5, Church Lane. BENNIE, ... & Co.

FOR SALE, AT GOA, a large quantity of OLD BRONZE and IRON GUNS and AMMUNITION, the property of the Portuguese Government. For particulars apply to
S. A. D'CARVALHO, Vice Consul.
Bombay, No. 1, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—The FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at the Hon'ble G. M. STEWART'S BUNGALOW, Altamount, Cumballa Hill, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Assemblies.
Bombay, 9th January 1871.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement in the "Bombay Gazette," dated the 2nd January, instant, that CULLIANJEE HUNSRAZ and VEERJEE KHETSEY will, as mortgagees, sell on the premises, on the 11th instant, by PUBLIC AUCTION, through Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., the Auctioneers, all the right, title, and interest of the morgagor, WASSEWDEW DAJEE DHOWLEY, in all that piece or parcel of LAND, situated at Calbadavi Road, with the messuages, buildings, and premises standing thereon, assessed formerly under Nos. 22, 12, 11, 103, 102, 20, 18, and 19, and now assessed under Nos. 22, 12, 11, 20, 18 and 19, and containing by admeasurement 4,611 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 461, and bounded on the north partly by the property of Mowjee Premjee and partly by the Colbhat Lane, on the south by the Colbhat Lane, on the east by the said Calbadavi Road, and on the west by the property of Sewty, widow of Gunput Josey. NOTICE is hereby given, that my Client, BHASKER BHAWOO, has a CLAIM in respect of the said property against the said Wassewdew Dajee Dhowley and one Bulwantrao Bhicajee Dhowley (who is also equally interested in the said property) in the sum of Rupees 42,564-12-5, and for the recovery of which a suit No. 818 of 1870 is pending in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay against the said Wassewdew Dajee Dhowley and Bulwantrao Bhicajee Dhowley; and that the said property was and now stands attached under a Prohibitory Order issued under Section 235 of Act VIII of 1859 in the said suit of my said client. Intended Purchasers at the Auction Sale are hereby warned that they will purchase the said property subject to the right, title and interest of the said Bulwantrao Bhicajee therein and subject to the said Attachment.—Dated 9th January 1871.

JOHN FRANCIS CLEARY,
Attorney for Bhasker Bhawoo.

NOTICE.—Be it known to all whom it may concern, that whereas a Notice, purporting to have been signed by SAKARAM KESSOW BHANDAREE, LUXUMON VENOBA CAMUT, BABA RAMCHUNDER and RAMCHUNDER GUNNESH has appeared in the "Bombay Gazette" and "Times of India" Newspapers, inviting a MEETING of the SARASWAT GOND BRAHMIN, or SHENVEE COMMUNITY, to be HELD at the TEMPLE of SHRI LUXUMEE VENKTESH, near Bhooleshwar, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th January, instant, it is hereby notified, that the said parties are not recognized by the said Caste or Community as privileged to call a Meeting of the said Caste or Community, that any Meeting held at the call of the aforesaid parties cannot be a properly held Meeting of the said Caste or Community, and that the Proceedings and Resolutions of the said Meeting and any appointments which any persons then and there assembled may make or create cannot be binding upon the said Caste or Community or affect any property belonging thereto; and lastly, that no Member of the said Caste or Community in possession of Caste privileges can properly attend, join, or associate in the said movement.

(Sd.) NARAYEN CRUSHNA LAUD,
RAGHUNATH NARAYEN,
ANUNDRAO BHOWANISHUNKER,
MULNATH BABARAO C.,
Trustees of the Temple, &c., of the Saraswat Brahmin, or Shenvee Community.

(Sd.) ATMARAM BAPU DULVIE,
PANDOORUNG JEWBA SUZGERAY,
Managers to the Suwasthan of Shree Muth at Walkeshwar belonging to His Holiness Shree Muth Shawanund Saraswatee Swamy.
Bombay, 9th January 1871.

JOONAS TYEB,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
11 Hummum Street, Bombay,

BEGS to notify that they have REMOVED their ESTABLISHMENT from No. 9 Meadow Street, to No. 11 Hummum Street, the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

They have also the pleasure to announce the arrival of extensive Shipments for the Present Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers, and Gentlemen may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

Instructions for Self-measurement, accompanied with a list of Cash Prices, will be forwarded on application.

JOONAS TYEB,
No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
10th January 1871.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.
All Brands guaranteed Genuine.

BRANDY—(Martell)	Rs. 26 0 p. case	1 doz.
„ (Boord & Sons)		
„ Vintage 1865	„ 18 0 ditto	1 doz.
„ 1863	„ 20 0 ditto	1 doz.
„ 1860	„ 24 0 ditto	1 doz.
„ 1858	„ 29 0 ditto	1 doz.
„ 1854	„ 35 0 ditto	1 doz.
CHAMPAGNE—(Carte Blanche)	„ 25 0 ditto	1 doz.
„	„ 28 0 p. pints	2 doz.
SPARKLING MOSELLE—(Jodocius and Co.)	„ 24 0 p. qts.	1 doz.
	„ 26 0 p. pints	2 doz.
STILL HOCKS—Ditto	„ 21 0 p. qts.	1 doz.
CLARET—(Chateau Margaux)	„ 72 0 ditto	3 doz.
SHERRY—(Richd. Madeley)	„ 22 0 ditto	1 doz.
LIQUERS—(Boord and Sons)	„ 22 8 assorted in	1 dozen cases.

COLLEY, MADELEY & Co.
Rampart Row, next P. and O. Co.'s Offices.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 30, MEDOWS STREET.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1871.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
24, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at Bombay Gazette Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.
Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.
Pass Books for monthly credit accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as.	per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125	each.
Do. Ditto 800 „	„ 100	„
American Union Scales	„ 30	„
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15	„
Ditto 4 „	„ 10	„
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10	„
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6	per doz
Ditto Oysters, „	„ 6	„
Condensed Milk	„ 12	„
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	„ 18	„
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	„ 12	„
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	„ 12	„
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	„ 9	„

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16-9-1; 2nd cl. £11-19-4
To London, 1st cl. £23 4s. 0d.; 2nd cl. £16 10s. 0d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lobeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be HELD on TUESDAY, the 31st January 1871, at 5 o'clock P.M.

W. P. WALSHE, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 31st December 1870.

NOTICE.—Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON and Co. have REMOVED their OFFICE to No. 6, Hummum Street.
30th December 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE.—From 1st January 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be allowed only on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES, but no interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

By order of the Directors,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

CURATIVE MESMERISM.—PROFESSOR HUME may be consulted for a few days longer at the Adelphi Hotel. Mr. H. does not record his Cures until they have been well tested.

Consultation and Treatment at his own Room, Rs. 16. Visiting Fee Rs. 32.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND from the SEA SHORE of BUTCHER'S ISLAND, for ONE YEAR, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 17th January 1871, at 2 P.M.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 4th January 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Customs Bonded Warehouse, in accordance with the Notice given in the Government Gazette" of the 15th December 1870, ... in conformity with Sections 56 and 57 of Act VI. of 1863, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 P.M.:—Marine Stores, Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, Oilmanstores, Rice, Dates, Cocum, Alum, Starch, Ganja, Corks, Piece Goods, Iron of various sorts, Cutlery, Furniture, Guns, Scent, Turkish Caps, China Ware, Toys, and other miscellaneous articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the Lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within three days from the day of sale.

C. R. OVANS,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay, Custom House, 4th January 1871.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE MOPANI BRANCH.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of this BRANCH of RAILWAY will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon of the 15th January 1871. Tenders must be sealed and marked outside, "Tenders for Mopani Branch."

Printed Specification, General Conditions of Contract, Schedule for Rates and Form of Tender can be obtained on the payment of the sum of Ten Rupees at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay, where the Drawings can also be seen.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.
Company's Office, Bombay, 28th December 1870.

NOTICE.—NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY.—The OFFICES, MINES and WORKS of this COMPANY are CLOSED on SUNDAYS.

CHARLES C. ADLEY, C.E.
Garrawarra, Central India, 2nd January 1871.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

FRERE LAND COMPANY, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD in accordance with Section 158 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 on TUESDAY, the 17th of January 1871, at 3 P.M., at No. 1 Church Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

To receive the Final Account of the Liquidator.

To resolve that this Company be finally wound up.

To determine as to the disposition of the Books of the Company.

And to consider such other matter as may be brought before the Meeting.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Liquidator, Frere Land Co., Limited.
14th December 1870.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD in accordance with Section 158 of the Ind'an Companies' Act X of 1866 on TUESDAY, the 17th January 1871, at 3 P.M., at No. 1 Church Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

To receive the Final Account of the Liquidator.

To resolve that this Company be finally wound up.

To determine as to the disposition of the Books of the Company.

And to consider such other matter as may be brought before the Meeting.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Liquidator, Frere Land and Reclamation Co., Limited.
14th December 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held THIS DAY, in accordance with the Advertisement dated 2nd November 1870, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this Meeting be adjourned until 4 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 10th January 1871.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.
Bombay, 6th December 1870.

IN accordance with the above, a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, 10th January 1871, at which the RESOLUTIONS already advertised WILL BE PROPOSED.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.
Bombay, 6th December 1870.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of January, inst. at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, confirming the following Resolutions passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 4th January, instant:—

1st. That Clause 100 be excluded from the Articles of Association of the Company, and the following be substituted in place thereof:—"Subject to the control and under the directions of the Board of Directors, the business of the Company shall be conducted, managed, and kept by a Secretary or Agent or Agents, and that the remuneration of such Secretary, Agent or Agents, shall not exceed Rupees Five Hundred per Mensem without the previous sanction of a General Meeting having been first had and obtained."

2nd. That Clauses 101, 102, and 103 be excluded from the Articles of Association of the Company.

3rd. That Clause 104 be altered by adding thereto the word "and" between the words "Director Auditor," and by expunging therefrom the words "Solicitors and Secretaries and Treasurers."

...CHIE, STEWART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th January 1871.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—Times, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 6th and 20th January 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 11th and 25th January 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 4th, and 8th January 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 4th January 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 20th January 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 10th and 24th January 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 3rd, 17th and 31st January 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th January 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 9th and 23rd January 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 25th January 1871.

Managing Agents..........Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents.......Messrs. BINNY & Co.

BREAKFAST
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

NOTICES.

IN THE PRESS.

DEDICATED TO THE HON. SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.

A CONCISE HISTORY of ANCIENT PERSIA, by H. H. JULAL KAJAR, PRINCE of PERSIA, (son of the late Futeh Ali Shah).—Translated into Gujarati from the original Persian. With about 50 lithographs of ancient Kings and Queens.

Price Rs. 2½ to Subscribers, and Rs. 3 to Non-Subscribers.

The undersigned hopes that his numerous European Friends and Pupils will support him in this undertaking.

ARDASEER DOSABHAEE MOONSHEE.
Bombay, Fort, Borah Musjid Street, No. 8.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the
WAR IN FRANCE,
the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for
CHAMPAGNES, &c.,
now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to advance our quotations as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we cannot undertake to supply French Wines, &c., at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9 8	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7 0	
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65 0	per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60 0	„
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	18 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40 0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 5, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs 5-8 to Rs 8 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 99 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs ... to ...
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 28.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 60, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs ... each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs ... to 20 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs ... to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats, at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, ..., from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm ... Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Colored ... Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
... and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crepe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash;

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw, of every new shape
Rich Silks and Satins, in all the new colors
Moirés, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Colored and White Striped
Pucales and Piqués, Colored and White
Grenadines, Plain and Flowered, Colored and White
Ball Dresses, in Black and White Tulle
Ball Dresses, in Tarlatan, plain and spangled
Ball Dresses, in White and Colored Silk Grenadine
Scarborough Walking Costumes
Dresses in Velvet and Velvetines
Dress Jackets in Black Silk
Ladies' Jackets in Velvet and Velvetines
Ladies' Panier Jackets in Black Lace
Trimmed Outdoor Jackets in Cloth
Indoor Jackets in Velvetines
Muslins, Garibaldis, handsomely trimmed
Rich Black Garibaldis
Garibaldis, in Cloth, prettily braided
Lace Squares, and Fancy's Collars
The "Duchess" Squares in Lace
The New Lace Collars and Sleeves
Chemisettes and Sleeves, in Lace and Muslins
Flowers, in beautiful variety
Terry Ribbons, in all widths and colors
Rich wide Ribbons for Sashes, in Terry, Satin, and Silk
Handsome Dress Sashes, in Velvet, Lace, and Satin
Every new variety of Trimming, in Velvet, Terry, and Satin
Fringes, in all widths, styles and colors
Laces in "Duchess" Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, &c.
Handsome Muslin Slips
Cambric Embroidered Petticoats
The New Panier Crinolines
The New Dress Improvers
French Wove Embroidered Corsets
Nursing Corsets
Embroidered and Tucked Cambric Camisoles
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Real Lace and Embroidery
Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Silk Stockings in Black and White
The New "Polish" Boots for Ladies
Ladies' Boots and Slippers in Black and White Satin
Fancy Embroidered Slippers
Ladies' Opera Cloaks
Ladies' Capes in Shetland Wool
Ball Room Fans, in rich variety
Gilt Combs and Head-dresses
Frissettes, in latest styles, for Plaits, Rolls, Coils, &c
Fashionable Chignons, in every shade of hair
Combs for Chignons
Long Hairnets and Pins for Chignons
Blondes and Tulles, in great variety
Gauze Veils, in every colour
Ladies' Riding Hats, in latest style
Various Material for Riding Habits
Trimmed Petticoats and Under-Skirts in Coloured Rep
Children's Dresses, in Piqué, Merino, &c., handsomely trimmed
Girls' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Boys' Suits, in Cashmere, Holland, &c.
Boys' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Gloves for Boys and Girls
Babies' Christening Robes and Frocks
Babies' Handsome Cloaks and Capes
Babies' Hoods and Hats, in rich variety
Babies' Quilted Bibs, Boots, and Shoes
Carefully Selected Wedding Material, in rich Moirés, Satins, and Silks
Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Bouquets, &c., in elegant style
The "Josephine" Gloves
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
Rich Mourning of every description
Jet Ornaments.

All Orders executed with strict care and attention.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Out-stations Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1870.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

CALICUT FAMILY HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is conveniently situated about 200 yards from the Beach, close to the Malabar New Club House, and within an easy distance of the Custom House and Pier.

TERMS MODERATE.

Transit for Beypore, Cannanore, and Wynaad, can be had at Reasonable Rates.

Under charge of JOSEPH MULLIAPEN, late Butler Malabar Club.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First-class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla ... ESTABLISHMENT, they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT Room adjoining the Byculla ... in connection ... Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)
AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY..........Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA..........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

. Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.
HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1863	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0*	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0*	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen..........Quarts.
„ 5 „ ....Imperial Pints.
„ 4 „ ....Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 15th November 1870.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal—
Magnums in 1 dozen cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts in 1 „ „ „ 42 „
Pints in 2 „ „ „ 21 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER in 4 Dozen Cases.

At the request of the SHIPPERS, to CLOSE ACCOUNTS, we are now selling this Beer at Rs. 5 per dozen.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 17th November 1870.

PRICE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—

Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.	
Do.	„ 34 per 2 „ pints.	
Mumm & Co.	„ 28 per 1 doz. quarts.	
Do.	„ 30 per 2 doz. pints.	

STILL HOCKS:—

Laubenheimer	„ 15 per doz.
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „
Marcobrunner	„ 24 „
Rüdesheimer	„ 24 „
Johannisberger	„ 30 „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36 „
Do. do. Blue capsule	„ 45 „

CLARETS:—

St. Estèphe Médoc	„ 9 „
Chateau Bellevue	„ 14 „
Chateau de Frands	„ 16 „
Vray Canon	„ 18 „
Chateau Larose	„ 22 „
Chateau Margaux, 1865	„ 24 „

BRANDY:—

S. W. S. 1865	„ 20 per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères	„ 24 „
Blanchy Frères	„ 28 „

ITALIAN WINES:—

Sicilian Claret	„ 7 per doz.
„ Sherry (Marsala)	„ 12 „
Moscato	„ 14 „
Barbera	„ 14 „
Tokai	„ 14 „
Nebiolo	„ 14 „
Barolo	„ 14 „

BEER:—

Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases „ 16 „

OLIVE OIL:—

Genuine Italian „ 8 „

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, &c.

UP COUNTRY TREASURES:—

Containing 20 assorted Tins: Asparagus and other vegetable Sausages, Hare and Goose Liver Pies. Rs. 30 per Case.

PRESERVED ITALIAN FRUITS and BONBONS:—
Suitable for presents at Rs. 9 per assorted case.

CANDLES:—

"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality in small boxes of 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage „ „ 6½ „ „

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 18th November 1870.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of publication of their announcements in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on a ... moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a ... use of ... means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms ... may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	165
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	240
70,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	110
1[illegible]	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,590
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	154
[illegible]	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	995
4,000	4,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	255

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	218.3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
£ [illegible]	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,860	230ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,350
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
250	3,330	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	460
150	12,000	14,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	[illegible]	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	500	all	62½do.	Do. New	550
500	1,[illegible]	all	400do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	280
200	6,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	915
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	365
125	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	1,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	100 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,100
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,225
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,010
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	250
600	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,250
750	2,000	all	15 p.s	Great Eastern	1,775
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,080
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,250
800	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,750

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
	25	19½	...	Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...		East India Bank's	14
	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,37.	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	92
	1,500	2,44	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras*	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	108½
Four per cent	98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	116

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	8 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 7th January, compared with the statement issued on the 31st December :—

LIABILITIES.	31st Dec.	7th Jan.
Proprietors' Capital paid up .... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	54,69,085	47,83,919
Deposits at Head Office	2,06,81,862	226,92,952
Deposits at Branches	46,75,641	46,40,741
Bank Post Bills outstanding	13,22,423	19,21,691
Reserve	4,15,000	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	8,94,740	9,02,506
Rs.	3,94,38,751	4,04,56,809

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	8,74,134	12,65,088
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	4,77,411	5,55,548
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	22,81,428	22,88,320
Bills discounted & purchased at do.	49,08,553	53,09,241
Dead Stock	4,43,590	4,43,679
Stamps	5,983	6,719
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	12,72,612	10,81,846
Overdrafts	11,356	8,560
Govt. Reserve, Cash	14,69,085	7,83,919
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,54,77,195	1,63,85,959
Do. do. at Branches	1,02,16,032	1,02,61,143
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	20,41,389	19,76,557
	3,94,38,751	4,04,56,809

CALCUTTA.—6TH JANUARY 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents at Rs. 97-10 to 97-12, or 2-6 to 2-4 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 106-6, and small amounts at Rs. 106-10.

In shares—

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 212.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, a large number at Rs. 87 and 88, exclusive of the dividend.

Eastern Cachar Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 91.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 9.

Waring, Captain, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, from Poona.

Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate, on duty, from Poona.

Home, Lieutenant, Royal Bengal Engineers, from leave, from England.

Chalmers, Captain, Cantonment Magistrate, on medical certificate, from Bareilly.

Purdon, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, Bengal, to appear before a medical board, from Umballa.

Whitmore, Lieutenant, Royal Bengal Engineers, from sick leave, from England.

McCutchan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Surat.

Battie, Captain, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Moffatt, Captain 1-19th Foot, to appear before a medical board, from Saugor.

Kettle, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 9.

Waring, Captain, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, to Kurrachee.

O'Brien, Doctor, 66th Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d	,,
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 [illegible] 6d	
Overland	Steamers		
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£4 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. [illegible]	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. [illegible] 40 0 per bale	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 8 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 [illegible] 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Batten	Coast and Goa
	Madras (s)	James	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

[illegible] Mary Mildred, Fine, to Tuticorin and Hongkong. [illegible] clearance yesterday.

[illegible] Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast, [illegible] to load.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha, 1,296 tons coals, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Duke of Edinburgh, 4 cases nitric acid and 4 cases muriatic acid, A. K. Lookmanjee; 220 bundles copper, Cama Ramjee; 5 casks safety fusee, 15 kegs hardware, and 110 kegs iron nails, Abdool Cadur Habutbhoy; 150 pale ale, Pallonjee Framjee; 32 packages paper, Canjee Khetsey.

Collingwood (s), 3 cases biscuits, 6 cases hams, 2 cases cocoa, and 10 cases jams and jellies, Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.

Oreste (s), 14 cases common beads, A. Amudjee.

FROM SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 1 case hardware, J. P. Cornforth & Co.

Baroda (s), 2 packages saddlery, P. Grant & Son; 1 box gold coins and 2 boxes silver coins, A. M. Ebram; 1 box gold sovereigns, H. Z. Abadin; 2 cases English books, Thacker Vining & Co.

Sumatra (s), 2 cases butter, P. & O. Co.

China (s), 3 cases books, Cooper & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH JANUARY.

Golconda (s), 60 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 53 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 3 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 25 bales wool, Goolam Hoosen Nanjeebhoy; 130 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 92 bales cotton, Canjee Megjee.

Blythwood (s), 125 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co.; 100 bales wool and 25 bales cotton, Nanjee Gopaljee; 30 bales wool, Bhugwardass Goculdass; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 75 bales cotton, Motilall Rathee; 186 bales cotton, Sookunchund Mooteelall; 54 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co; 53 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Mabel, 200 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 800 bundles coir yarn, Nanabhoy Munordass; 100 bales cotton, Bhewrao Bhugajee.

Millbanke (s), 120 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

Tagus (s), 76 bales cotton, Nuthumul Govurdhundass; 50 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 30 bales wool, Hurry Thakersy; 50 bales wool and 2 bales cotton, Madun Khetsy; 102 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Golconda (s), 10 cases peacock feather, Megjee Jewan; 13 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 13 chests fishmaws and 2 chests olibanum, Nursee Gangjee; 53 cases olibanum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 18 cases gum, Goolam Husson Nanjee; 265 E. teeth, Khimjee Ramjee; 24 packages coffee, Hajee Adum Essack; 45 pieces E. teeth, Adamjee Peerbhoy, 2 packages E. teeth, Jewrazbhoy Peerbhoy; 250 pieces E. teeth, Shamjee Narronjee.

Saladin, 24 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Cassum Munjee; 39 chests mother-o'-pearl shells, Bhurmul Dewsee.

FOR VENICE.

Iris (s), 350 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

Golconda (s), 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Iris (s), 200 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China (s), 80 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 94 bundles sharkfins, Mohmed Corjee; 164 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolamhusson; 20 bundles fishmaws and 58 bundles sharkfins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 14 bundles sharkfins and 8 bundles fishmaws, Goolam Husson Nanjee; 6 boxes wax, E. D. Lungrana & Co.; 66 bundles sharkfin and 1 bundle fishmaws, Alladin Mohmed Dama; 64 bundles sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, Megjee Jeevan; 207 bundles fishmaws and 233 bundles sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 165 bundles fishmaws, Currim Heerjee; 1 box Cambay stones' Ebram Noordin & Co.; 10 cases fishmaws, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 7 bales cotton waste, Eduljee Rustomjee; 2 cases and 1 bundle fishmaws, and 10 cases and 92 bundles sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 375 pieces E. teeth, Jewrazbhoy Peerbhoy; 5 cases Cambay stones, Futtaybhoy Ameejee; 62 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 4 cases sharkfins, Goonabhoy Shamjee; 15 bundles horse and 1 package elephant teeth, Jewrazbhoy Peerbhoy; 125 bales cotton, James Scott & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China (s), 24 chests Malwa opium, Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 7th January.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·873	in.
Temperature of the Air	74·5	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6	,,
Dew Point	65·7	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·753	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·6	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	81·9	,,
Minimum do. do.	69·0	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—NNW, NE, NW, NNW, N.		
Movement in 24 hours	231	miles.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

CARTER—November 26th, at Blackrock, Dublin, Henry S. Carter, Esq., Solicitor, late of Bombay.

HARRISON—November 20th, at Portobello, near Edinburgh, Mr. John C. Harrison, Assistant Mint Master, Bombay, aged 44 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—HARRIS—January 4th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, Mr. Charles Hailes White, of Akyab, to Louisa Harriett, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. W. Harris, of Calcutta.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

CARTER—January 3rd, at Buxar, the wife of P. W. Carter, Esq., Official Assignee's Agent, of a son.

NOTICE.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871.

IN a few days the war will have lasted six months, dating from the declaration: four of those months having already passed since the Emperor surrendered at Sedan. The French nation with improvised leaders has actually continued the conflict longer than the Emperor and his host of organized men. And the reason why is instructive. It is not because the French are brave and patriotic, nor because, as some foolish people believe, that what they call non-official are better than what they call official armies. At present the non-official armies have nowhere fought as well as the troops [illegible] at Worth, or the soldiers of Bazaine at Gravelotte and the truth still remains a truth that, as a rule, a trained soldiery is superior to raw levies. The sole reason why the war has been continued so many months after the fall of Sedan is the manifest one that Paris is an entrenched camp. The wisdom of fortifying Paris has been amply vindicated. It has reserved, for four months, every possible chance for the French nation to form fresh armies for the purpose of shaking off the invaders. When Napoleon overran Italy in 1796 no strong place, save Mantua, gave him a week's trouble. When he overran Germany there was no entrenched camp at Vienna or Berlin to stay him, and give breathing time to the bulk of the nation. He broke down the armies in the field, and, as the people had no centres of support, such as Metz and Paris have proved submission followed on the heels of victory. Dantzic alone arrested his march to the Niemen, and enabled the Russians to defer the interview at Tilsit. Had Paris not been fortified and provisioned, Metz might have held out to this day without preventing the Germans from marching through France at discretion; for deprived of the grand centre of resistance the French would not have been permitted to rally and organize, unless they could have made Lyons a temporary capital. German columns would have moved about with more facility than General von Manteuffel, for no duty of covering a great siege would have put limits to their advance. It is the fortifications of Paris which have enabled General Trochu within, and M. Gambetta without, to display their energy and organizing power.

And, so far as works of defence go, it is plain that Paris is really impregnable. Granted a sufficiency of provisions and a certain moral constancy, by no means to be taken for granted, and Paris might hold out for a long time even if the forts were taken: so powerful are the lines of defence constructed in rear of the external girdle. Under these circumstances the fall of Paris is a question of food and of moral endurance, nothing else. Christmas and New Year's Day have passed; the ordinary food supplies have long been reduced to horses, vermin, bread and vegetables; fuel must be scarce—a most important item; yet there seem to be no symptoms of surrender. The investing force having shown that it can repel sorties, limit sorties, forbid them by demonstrating that they lead to vain slaughter, perhaps also tired of running a waiting race, has begun to bombard the forts. If Paris is still pretty well provisioned and the defenders full of constancy, they will not heed a bombardment or cannonade, which is partly an attack on Parisian nerves, but will keep as much as possible out of harm's way and let the iron tempest spend itself on things inanimate. By such behaviour the Parisians will give M. Gambetta another opportunity of putting together an army and thrusting it against the lines of the covering forces, or what would be better, if it or part of it could get there against the lines of communication. By securing a second opportunity to M. Gambetta, Paris is fulfilling its highest function, that of chaining the bulk of the invaders to the Seine, while Frenchmen without are banding together to raise the siege. Upon these questions the war still turns—how long can Paris chain up the King and the Crown Princes? Can Gambetta organize a second force to raise the siege? For Paris nothing but dogged resistance is left. The details of the great sortie at the beginning of December are not of a character that inspires confidence in the fighting power of the Parisian levies. It is no discredit to them that they cannot, in the open, and unprotected by heavy artillery, face their foes, but that they cannot is an important fact. Moreover, as we have shown, the area open to sorties is now greatly restricted, and, save as a diversion to be made at every cost, or an effort of despair, they will not be attempted.

Paris, therefore, is compelled to endure, while Gambetta works. Here we have to consider the campaign on the Loire and its lessons. And what does it teach? That unless General d'Aurelle was a bad captain, and unless the disastrous defeat and separation of the armies must be attributed solely to strategical and tactical mismanagement, the patriotic armies raised by M. Gambetta cannot stand against the well-directed onsets of their veteran antagonists. But in this saving clause there is possible ground for a reversal of fortune. General Chanzy, admittedly, conducted his men in a soldierlike way, and he is now the Commander-in-Chief. He will command the next series of movements for the relief of Paris, and then we shall see whether he is an ordinary or an extraordinary General. Nothing but very exceptional ability will enable him, with the troops at his disposal, to bewilder, surprise, defeat the able commanders opposed to him. His task is an arduous one. Paris being reduced to the defensive, brought down to hard endurance, it is upon the armies outside that the future of the war and the safety of Paris depends. Yet as long as Paris holds out, so long will the provinces be able to use the opportunity afforded for organizing fresh and fresh armies of relief. The duration of the war is, therefore, to be measured by the duration of the food supplies in Paris. If Paris persists for months longer the chances offered to the improvised Government will be such as no nation ever had before. If Paris falls shortly, the armies in the field will be rapidly dispersed, or cooped up; the heart of the resistance being overcome, the extremities will soon share a similar fate. The grand military lesson taught by the war is that Nations which would preserve a maximum of chances against an invader should fortify their capitals. Had Paris been an open town, like London, the war would have been over before the New Year.

THE American papers advise the appointment by President Grant of Benjamin F. Farnham as Consul at Bombay.

MR. J. E. OLIPHANT, Collector and Magistrate of Poona, was to leave for the districts yesterday. The First Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Macdonald, left Poona on Wednesday the 4th instant.

THE Viceroy was to start early on Saturday morning on board the Sir William Peel on a pig-sticking excursion some twenty miles down the river, and was to return in the afternoon to Barrackpore.

A SCHOOL for the education of high caste Hindu girls is to be opened under the patronage of Lady Napier at Tanjore Fort. A young lady is expected to come shortly to undertake the superintendence of the above.

THE Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, finds it difficult to procure female teachers for the new Normal School established at Egmore. He intends employing two or more masters to do the work till competent female teachers can be obtained.

THE "Englishman" says—Unless we are wrongly informed, another of the Barrister Judges of the High Court is shortly about to take leave of absence for some time, and in this case the leave has been well earned, for since his arrival in India, Mr. Justice Phear has been indefatigable in his work, not only on the Bench, but for the general improvement of the country and its inhabitants."

ON application from the Roman Catholic priests, made through the Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, for increased travelling allowances when visiting regiments or detachments of European troops in out-stations, the Government of India is said to have decided that they should, in future, receive either a lump sum of Rs. 100 a month or be paid by the number of visits, provided the amount does not exceed Rs. 100.

THOUGH the prices realised at Thursday's opium sale, says the "Englishman," show a slight fall as compared with those of December, they still compare favourably with the result of the January sale of last year. The average price realised by Behar opium at the December sales has remained almost constant for the last three years, the extremes being Rs. 1,178 and Rs. 1,181. Last year, however, the price fell from Rs. 1,181 in December (1869) to Rs. 1,116 in January; whereas this year the fall has been only from Rs. 1,179 to Rs. 1,151. This shows that prices are not only higher but steadier now [illegible] in the same mont[illegible] last year.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE detachment of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment at present stationed in Bombay will leave by special train on the 20th inst. to join the head-quarters of the regiment at Poona.

A detachment of the 11th Native Infantry will arrive at Bombay from Ahmedabad on the morning of the 20th inst. to relieve the 2nd Grenadiers.

The head-quarters of the 11th Native Infantry will arrive from Ahmedabad at Dadur on the morning of the 19th and thence proceed by the G. I. P. Railway to Poona.

A detachment of the 11th Native Infantry will arrive from Ahmedabad at Dadur on the morning of the 20th and proceed thence by rail to Churnee *en route* to Aseerghur, where they will be stationed.

A detachment of the 28th Native Infantry, now *en route* from Mhow to Khundwa, will move by special train from Khundwa to Sholapore. They will leave Khundwa on the 15th and reach Poona on the 17th.

ARBITRARY CONDUCT OF A MAGISTRATE AT RAJKOTE.

WE have received the following by telegraph:—

The Rajcote station magistrate has detained a private letter addressed to a respectable Parsee whom he at first summoned to his Court and ordered to open and read the letter in his presence. This the Parsee refused to do. The letter (bearing) was then registered in the post office at Rajkote, and delivery attempted yesterday (Monday), by a post office peon attended by police sepoys and kotwal backed by a warrant. The letter was refused. Up and down went the police peons to apprehend the Parsee should he receive the letter. The magistrate is a Deccan Brahmin, named Krishnajee Luxmon, well known for his arbitrariness.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 9th Jan., [illegible] bay signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 9th Jan., [illegible] P.M. Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 9th Jan., 10-12 A.M.; via Turkey, 7th Jan., 3 50 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 8th Jan., 2-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 8th Jan., 4-55 P.M.; America via Russia, 8th Jan., 10-39 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, 7TH JANUARY.

A letter from the Duke of Argyll to Earl Mayo has been published, deploring the death of Sir Henry Durand and eulogising his services.

Forts Vanvres and Ivry were silenced yesterday.

The weather is mild.

LONDON, 8TH JANUARY.

Forts Issy and Vanvres on the south of Paris have been silenced.

Rocroi has capitulated. The Germans captured 70 guns and 300 prisoners.

Various engagements of slight importance have taken place on the Loire. The French claim the advantage.

General Faidherbe still claims the victory at Bapaume though the Germans state that they prevented his advance to Paris.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MANCHESTER, 16TH DECEMBER.

"WE enter a new phase of the war. Every attempt of the enemy to break through the line of investment has been in vain. The armies of the enemy which advanced from all sides for the relief of Paris have all been repulsed." The substantial accuracy of this description of the military situation given in a general order by the King of Prussia, cannot be disputed. But the remaining part of the order, calling upon Germany to submit to fresh sacrifices in order to achieve an "honourable peace," shows that the King is by no means so sanguine of immediate success as he was a fortnight ago. Indeed, though all the armies of the French have been "repulsed," they have not been destroyed. Versailles telegrams assured us that Garibaldi's force in the east had fled in wild confusion before the Badeners; that the great Army of the Loire had been routed and was demoralized; and that in the north the battle of Amiens had finally disposed of the troops organized by Bourbaki. But I saw yesterday a letter from a correspondent of strong German sympathies at General Werder's head-quarters, who says Garibaldi defended Autun very skilfully and compelled the enemy to retire again to Dijon; and there is now a new Army of the East gathered at Lyons, in place of the force under General Crenzot that moved westwards three weeks ago to reinforce General d'Aurelle. General Werder would, it was hoped, be able to leave the east almost unguarded and join Prince Frederick Charles at Nevers, in order to complete the ruin of the right wing of the Loire army, now commanded by Bourbaki; but the forces opposed to him are so numerous that he has been obliged to stand fast at Dijon. In the north, again, the defeated French army, under its new commander, General Faidherbe, is once more showing signs of life. It has moved down from Lille, and struck suddenly the line of the German communications to the east of Amiens, surprising Hans and St. Quentin, and taking a few prisoners. Whether the object of Faidherbe be to recapture Amiens, or to fall upon the rear of the besiegers of Paris at the north-east—the latter plan seems the more probable, for the Army of the North has only been set in motion since the arrival at Lille of one of Trochu's aides-de-camp—the effect of its sudden activity is already seen in the retirement of the Prussian columns from before Havre. It may be that the Germans had no serious intention of besieging Havre, and part of Manteuffel's force may have been sent southwards to co-operate in an attack on Le Mans and on the left wing of the Army of the Loire; but the sudden retreat from a rich country, till now unvexed by requisitions, would not have been made, if the Prussian general had not taken alarm at finding he had despised his enemy too much, and that, while he was plundering the valley of the Seine, a serious blow might be struck against the army round Paris, which it is his chief business to protect.

There remains the Army of the Loire. Who is speaking the truth—M. Gambetta when he declares that the Army of the Loire effected its retreat from Orleans in good order, with its stores and material of war, no artillery being left in the hands of the enemy except the heavy naval guns which were spiked, or King William, who insists that the French army is "demoralised," and that 77 field-guns were taken at Orleans? The German paper published at Versailles accuses M. Gambetta of saying that there was "no loss of men or material," words which he never used; and, having thus put into the mouth of the War Minister what it calls "arrant lies," this official journal of Count Bismarck courteously adds—"The lawyers of Tours are even worse liars than the generals of the empire." Now, to say nothing of the proof General Chanzy has already given the Germans that one-half at least of the Loire army is not "demoralised," we have abundance of independent evidence showing that M. Gambetta's statement about the artillery is much nearer the truth than the King of Prussia's. The correspondent of the *Times* who accompanied the German armies and entered Orleans with them, writing two days after the city had been occupied, says—"The total amount of guns taken by the Germans during these three days of fighting (2nd, 3rd, and 4th instant) amounts to upwards of seventy, of which the majority were marine artillery in position, and which it was not possible to move." Most of the field-pieces, too, were taken in action, not after the retreat had begun; and their capture seems to have been due chiefly to [illegible] weakness of the French in cavalry to protect the batteries from the enemy's horsemen. The infantry of the new army is brave, and not badly disciplined; the artillery is numerous and well served; but, like all hastily organized armies, their efficiency is impaired by the want of a trained cavalry and a good commissariat. The men are so badly fed and clothed that the faint-hearted among them are glad of a pretext to be made prisoners; and any success gained in hard fighting is thrown away, because without cavalry and plentiful supplies rapid offensive movements are impossible. Such exploits, too, as are recorded of the Prussian hussars in the battle of Artenay would have been out of the question had not the French force been really composed of only two branches of the military service, instead of three. However, a good many field-guns, between twenty and thirty, seem to have been captured in battle; but there is nothing to show that the French lost any of their field artillery in the retreat. If they had become a panic-stricken mob the spoils of victory would have been much larger, as the Army of the Loire had several hundred guns with it. Not only the guns, [illegible] all the stores, were carried off by the retreating army, [illegible] the number even of prisoners would apparently have been [illegible] smaller if some of the troops had not gone to rest in fancied security before General d'Aurelle determined to evacuate the city in the night, in order to save it from bombardment. M. Gambetta's description of the character of the retreat was, therefore, not inaccurate; and when Count Bismarck instructs his paper to sneer at and abuse the "Republican Catos," one may fairly presume that what in truth annoys him is the perfect calmness with which both Trochu and Gambetta accept reverses, and, far from losing heart, determine to try again. The *Standard's* correspondent at Versailles gives, on the authority of Captain Hezier, some extraordinary statements as to the numbers of the German armies that took Orleans. He declares that there were not in all more than 90,000 men under Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg, against 180,000 under d'Aurelle; one corps of the Prince's, three being so weak in infantry that it only counted 8,000 bayonets, and the other two having but 15,000 each. No doubt, the Prince must have left large forces to guard his long line of communications, but one would hardly have imagined that any corps would have been reduced by two-thirds of its strength in infantry. However, the Prince had all his own artillery and that of the 7th Army Corps besides, and a very large force of cavalry. Had the French been really routed before Orleans, the cavalry would have made very short work of them, and the catastrophe would have equalled that of Sedan. But competent witnesses say that the Germans were content to follow the retreating enemy up to Orleans at a respectful distance. A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from German head-quarters, speaks with admiration of the pluck and steadiness displayed by the young soldiers of the Republic. The first operations of d'Aurelle were successful, and the Red Prince [illegible] victory. The Bavarians were [illegible] and lost very heavily on the 2nd; and a correspondent of the *Daily News*, who rode from Orleans to Chartres after the former city had been taken, says the Bavarian corps was demoralized, the soldiers deserting in numbers and throwing away their arms; and that, in fact, "Bavaria has now no army." This statement is confirmed by the admission that, after the four days' fighting near Beaugency, what remained of the Bavarian corps was sent back to garrison Orleans. The Germans are now operating along both banks of the Loire against General Chanzy, who has fallen back beyond Blois, followed, but not molested, by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. It may be presumed that the advance of the 9th German Corps towards Vierzon was a feint. That corps has moved westwards towards Tours, working in concert with the Grand Duke. This hazardous operation of dividing the army by a wide and rapid river, over which the bridges from Blois westward can at any moment be blown up by the French, ought surely to bring the Grand Duke to grief. General Chanzy is opposed to him with half the Loire army, which must by this time have been reinforced by the 21st Corps from Le Mans; and he ought to be strong enough to overwhelm the German force on the right bank. Again, if, as it seems, some 60,000 men are engaged in the advance on Tours, Prince Frederick Charles cannot, after garrisoning Orleans, spare more than 20,000 men to pursue Bourbaki, who has probably 80,000 men with him, and is falling back on his reserves. German vigour and audacity may counterbalance great superiority of numbers; but the odds seem very heavy against them, and, if the war has entered a new phase, it is not nearly over yet. Suppose Bourbaki were suddenly to take the offensive, and march northwards from Nevers across the Red Prince's communications, would not the position of the comparatively small German army at and about Orleans become critical? Not a man, too, can now be spared from before Paris. Adversity has brought out all that is good in the Parisians; people and soldiers are thoroughly in accord, and the resistance may now fairly be called heroic. I make no doubt, that, now the weather has become a little milder, we shall soon hear of a sortie in much greater force than the French showed on the 30th ultimo.

"Happy England!" says Mr. Gladstone. Simple England! one might rather exclaim on seeing the ludicrous efforts of our newspapers to preserve their self-esteem, while one treaty after another is torn to pieces by the great military powers of the Continent. Lord Derby, the author of the Luxemburg treaty, made a speech on Wednesday night at Liverpool, in which, though he spoke about foreign policy and army organization, he never even troubled himself to mention the treaty, but congratulated his fellow-countrymen on escaping the necessity for keeping up a large standing army, because, he says, "we have no frontiers." We soon shall have no frontiers either in Asia or America, if this negative policy prevail. Russia and Prussia have been acting in concert for years—ever since, in fact, King William helped the Czar to put down the Polish rebellion, and they are now doing just what they like in Europe, while we are talking of more conferences to settle disputes by treaties that no one will respect. Count Bismarck has any reason good enough for a new seizure of territory. He takes Alsace and Lorraine because they once were German; and now he claims Luxemburg because the Luxemburgers have shown themselves to be really good Frenchmen at heart.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 16TH DECEMBER.

THE first out of many suits in connection with the Albert Life Insurance Company was decided a few days ago by Vice-Chancellor Bacon. It was considered a representative case, and the first hearing had taken place in the previous term when I mentioned the matter as still uncertain. The point in dispute was the right of the Western Assurance Company, one of those which had been amalgamated with the Albert—to retain certain securities which were still unassigned in the hands of its trustees in part discharge of its liabilities, on the principle of a vendor's lien for unpaid purchase-money. The Albert had proved unable to satisfy the obligations against which it accepted the assets, and the Western, which is now being wound up, thought itself entitled to hold all the assets it could still preserve for its own benefit. The Vice-Chancellor, however, decided against the Western Company, and pronounced that it had no lien. The decision tells, of course, for the Albert shareholders and against those of the Western, who are left to discharge their separate liabilities without even getting the benefit of their corporate property, though I suppose they may prove against the estate of the Albert for the difference when it has been ascertained. The judgment will no doubt govern one or two other cases, but the circumstances of each amalgamation differed so widely that perhaps it would not be safe to count the Western case as much of a precedent. The Vice-Chancellor looked upon the act of amalgamation in that instance as a completed contract which he would not disturb, but under which all parties to it remained liable to the consequences of their own *lâches* or folly or over-confidence. The point, therefore, which will decide future suits will be the completeness of the evidence as to the perfecting of the contracts: and it is very possible that the proof will not in all cases be so convincing as it was with the Western Company.

In other respects, too, the Albert Company is again becoming a topic of discussion. The first of those meetings [illegible] to consider the scheme of reconstruction, [illegible] advocated by the committee, of which Mr. James Thomson is the chairman, ordered by Lord Justice James to be held soon, are announced for next week. The policyholders claiming to be creditors of the above-named Western Life Assurance Company, the Medical, Invalid and General, and of the Bank of London and National Provincial Life Insurance Association, are convened the two first for Tuesday, the third for Monday, at Cannon Street Hotel The meetings will be asked to say whether they assent to, or dissent from, the plan, and proxies are allowed. The summonses are issued by the official liquidators.

The new North German War Loan was brought out on Wednesday—amount £7,500,000, of which only £3,000,000 is offered here at 96¼, to be redeemed at par in five years. The rate of interest, which commences from the 1st of last month is 5 per cent. and allowing for discount on prepayments and the redemption, the actual yield to investors becomes a little over 6 per cent. This is no great temptation, and the surrounding circumstances in other respects are not favourable to the loan. Prussia is intensely unpopular in England at present—all the more so, that her present conduct on the Luxembourg business shows as much indifference to treaty obligations as has been already exhibited by Russia, and the latest disclosures as to the systematic savagery with which she is carrying on a war against French non-combatants have roused a very strong feeling among all classes—even City men, over whose conduct by the bye sentiment has sometimes more influence than might be supposed. A memorial has been got up, and was presented to the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, asking him to preside at a meeting of citizens in the Guildhall, for the purpose of [illegible] against the longer continuance of the war. In the course of [illegible] the deputation who went with the memorial, it transpired that one reason for holding the meeting at once was the announcement that a loan was to be raised in the City "for the purpose of continuing the butchery in France." The Lord Mayor ultimately declined to hold the meeting, on the ground that the action thus taken might be misinterpreted abroad, but the hint about the loan, unimportant in a capitalist's sense as the members of the deputation were was very significant. There are plenty of people here, even speculative capitalists, who would shrink from advancing a penny to aid Germany in the present war, and a public meeting held on the spur of the moment might have brought out the feeling wonderfully. To add to the unpopularity of everything Prussian, a telegram appeared on Wednesday in the *Daily Telegraph* from a correspondent at Frankfort, who, on the strength of statements made to him by a German officer at head-quarters, asserts that the Prussians had planned the complete project of a war upon Great Britain as exactly as that of a war against France, long before the present struggle commenced. How very pleasant to be sure! Of course I do not credit the story, but many people do, and it has not improved the chances of the new loan. Still, there are so many wealthy Germans in London and Manchester that [illegible] might be made up and a respectable premium quoted. The actual result of the subscription which closed to-day is not yet known: it is merely stated that the total is more than covered.

By Post-office announcement the mails to India via Brindisi will from to-day, inclusive, be conveyed from that port to Alexandria by the P. and O. Company's steamers, instead of by the Italian mail packets; the postage for [illegible] letters being reduced to a shilling for the East Indies or Ceylon, and for newspapers under four ounces in weight to fourpence. This change will be a boon to many people here. We are already beginning to enjoy the pleasures of speedier postal communication, and we fully expect a further improvement at once. Captain O'Brien arrived in London at 4 o'clock P.M. last Saturday with the India mail, which had left Brindisi at exactly the same hour on the preceding Wednesday, thus accomplishing the journey of 1,830 miles in 72 hours. This is a repetition of a previous successful express journey, but there is still room for improvement. The Italian, German, and Belgian Governments—the first specially—appreciate the honour of forwarding the "overland," and are determined to keep the ground they have gained. Thus one result of the present war will be the final disuse of Marseilles as the continental port of arrival and departure. It is difficult to see what conceivable advantage it can offer even to passengers, although the P. and O. directors seem still to think that many will prefer it. Brindisi tempts by a shorter sea voyage, a quicker route, and an incomparably more attractive land journey, so far as scenery goes. Comfort, convenience, and love of the picturesque are thus equally studied, while, when the Italian capital is moved to Rome in March next, the south of the Peninsula will become, not only classically and pictorially, but politically and even commercially, a centre of new interest. Delane, of the *Times* who has been down to Brindisi returned to work on Monday last, just in time to give "craven counsels" to us *apropos* of the Luxembourg question. I am not aware that he went so far south for anything else than a holiday, of which the outbreak of the war deprived him last summer.

The meeting of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company was held on Wednesday—Mr. John Pender in the chair. There was some grumbling by shareholders on various points—the amount paid for promotion, and to the directors, the general expenditure, smallness of the dividend, &c. Mr. Pender made the best explanation he could, pointing out that, spread over a year, the expenses would seem much less in proportion, while the dividend was actually at the rate of 12 per cent. for the year. Sir James Anderson also explained that the fault in the cable would be repaired by the Chiltern which was telegraphed at Suez, and the machinery of which could easily raise a cable in 500 fathoms. Ultimately the report was adopted, and the directors were requested to publish the traffic monthly in the newspapers. It is unquestionably a weak point in these associated telegraph companies that they pay so much to directors at the very outset. No doubt the gentlemen are highly efficient, but then, it must be recollected, that the companies are virtually one association, and that the directors hold seats at several boards simultaneously. It is absurd to say that one full board would have any difficulty in managing the entire net-work of lines, unembarrassed as they are by any complication of cross interests. Should the Government not acquire the cables soon, the scheme will probably be amalgamated, and then £10,000 a year might be saved in directors and secretaries' salaries alone.

As to the Indo-European—Siemen's line—I scarcely know what to say; but it appears to me, so far as the Stock Exchange list is concerned, that it may, in the shareholders' sense, be treated as out of existence. The shares have fallen in value until they are now worth just £10—the paid amount being £25. [illegible] British Indian Submarine—the Red Sea line—[illegible] their meeting yesterday, Mr. Pender in the chair; and here, as in the case of the Falmouth-Malta Company there was a good deal of grumbling at the expenditure, &c., the chairman himself, indeed, leading the way. He announced that the existing rates did not pay sufficiently, and that the shareholders must have at least 20 per cent. for the risk they run, so the directors intended to raise their tariff considerably ere long. I am not surprised at this decision. There will be by and bye an agreement for joint working between the British Indian and the other two lines, similar to that between the French Atlantic and the Anglo-American; and then the public must pay for the facilities until a large reserve fund has been laid by. The notion here seems to be that mercantile men will telegraph no oftener than they can help whatever be the rates asked, but that if they telegraph at all they will not mind a few shillings more or less. There is something in that, and I fancy that the strictly social messages which play so large a share in the Atlantic cable traffic count for very little to India.

The cotton market has been dull this week, and prices are all lower, though not seriously. There have been free arrivals from America, but, on the other hand, the threatened investment of Havre has not taken place, and the stock at that port has not been hurried over here. The real cause of the dullness is to be sought in the season of the year. No one at present thinks of entering into new engagements, unless a very strong temptation is held out; everything is contracted within the narrowest possible limits. But money is plentiful, and the position of the bank so strong that a reduction of the rate of discount is looked for soon after the opening of the year. On the whole, then, the prospects of business are not discouraging, even on the assumption that the war goes on. Should there be peace, the revival will be something marvellous.

The failures since my last have been unimportant. The principal are—Samuel Shaw, cotton spinner, Oldham; William Dixon & Co., phospho-guano merchants, Liverpool, with direct liabilities stated at £121,000, and entire assets at £800—of the entire loss, £100,000 was ascribed to speculations in various kinds of produce—; William Hudson, Manchester, [illegible] W[illegible] bleacher; Cha[illegible] Merchants, Bradford, liabilities £60,000; Henry and Edwin Miller, shipbuilders, Garston. At the meeting of creditors under the proceedings for liquidation instituted by Edward Bi[illegible]g & Co., of Manchester and Bombay, it was resolved that the estate should be wound up in bankruptcy, and Messrs. Reed, Phelps and Sedgwick, the solicitors, were entrusted with the registration of the resolutions. The total liabilities are called £120,000, but much of this is covered by securities.

Although a little out of my line I cannot help alluding to the marvellous change which has come over one of our newspapers here, the *Morning Advertiser*. Grant, the late editor, quarrelled with the committee of management ostensibly, because he charged £200 a year for cab hire, but really I suppose because he disgusted many of the readers of the journal. Jamie Grant had two standing bogies—Mr. Gladstone and the Emperor Napoleon. For the last three years he has pecked away *more suo* at Mr. Gladstone, eulogizing that eminently virtuous and consistent statesman, Mr. Benjamin Disraeli—just as he has abused poor Louis Napoleon and praised pious King William. Of course the readers of the paper, mostly Liberals and with glimmering notions of fairness and decency, could not stand that, so Jamie had to surrender the editorial chair. The "beery moralist," as the *Saturday Review* styled it—the compound of evangelicalism and gin, as others dubbed it—is still the property of the publicans, but since the abdication of Grant, it has become much less pietistic and incomparably more honest. The new editor is Mr. A. B. Richards,—a colonel of Volunteers, and better known as the author of some very fair poetry, published a few years ago. Under his auspices our old friend the *Tiser* has indeed put on a new face. It is written in a vigorous slap-dash, hearty way, which is positively refreshing as a change. Perhaps the style lacks polish, but there is plenty of strength, and an utter absence of drivel. Colonel Richards, too, has his bogey, and that is Prussia, on whom he opens the floodgates of a most hearty wrath, slightly dashed with Billingsgate, day after day. Of course the change is a boundless improvement, and enjoys the merit of being in a popular direction, so the publicans luxuriate over the bursts of roaring invective which are served out to them, hot and strong, every morning, and through which the King of Prussia and all his works are daily damned in most vigorous Saxon.

The prospectus of a new bank, the Anglo-German, will appear [illegible] capital £500,000, in 40,000 shares, of which half have been subscribed in Germany. The direction is strong. Abel, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, is connected with the getting up, and wrote a sort of commendatory notice of the Berlin directors. They will not get their money here from English investors, but they may from Germans. German commerce with the East is mentioned in the prospectus as likely to be a large source of profit, now that the opening of the Suez Canal has given that trade a new impetus.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—9TH JAN., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th Jan., 8-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours.

Via Turkey, 7th Jan., 5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 35 hours 32 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th Jan., 4-28 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th Jan., 5 46 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 19 minutes.

Via Turkey, 8th Jan., 4-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th Jan., 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 40 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 [illegible] of the 8th to 9 P.M. of the 9th Jan. is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	2 21	0 1
,,	Calcutta	4 35	0 10
	Madras	0 37	0 [illegible]

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.—Notice to the Senate.—Fellows of the University who intend to be present at the convocation for conferring degrees this afternoon, and who have not yet sent in their cards to the Registrar's office, are requested to be good enough to do so by twelve, noon, in order that a sufficient number of seats may be provided on the dais. Fellows are requested to enter at the south porch of the Town Hall and to be in the Durbar Room by a quarter past [illegible] P.M.—*Full dress.*

Notice to Visitors.—Ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, for whom seats have been reserved, are requested to alight from their carriages at the Asiatic Society's entrance under the north porch, Town Hall—all others at the steps, west entrance.

HIGH COURT.—The business of the High Court will be resumed to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Zanzibar, per buglow Futtehshah, at 9 o'clock this morning.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Showell, Rama Tanna, a reputed thief, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months, for stealing ornaments from another Hindoo.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Gungajee Kakoo was fined Rs. 8 by Mr. Nana Morojee for selling by retail toddy spirits without having obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police for that purpose.

A WARNING TO CATTLE-DRIVERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Babajee Govind, a cattle-driver, was fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Showell for causing mischief by negligence in taking his cattle along a public thoroughfare. He got the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment.—Keso Mahadoo was fined ten rupees for a similar offence.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, while some labourers were engaged in digging a foundation on the premises of the Royal Spinning and Weaving Mills, a mass of earth fell upon them, and one of them, Balajee Sumbhoo, was nearly buried alive. He was extricated by the other labourers and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A milkman, employed at the Byculla Club, was bitten by a snake in the compound of the Club premises on the 30th of last month. He killed the snake, showed it to his friends, and treated himself with medicine which he had in his possession. He is said to have found some relief therefrom, but on the 6th inst., he got suddenly restless and died. An inquest was held to ascertain the cause of his death, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Wittila Hurriba, a boy about twelve years of age. On the 26th ult., deceased was taking a ride in a bullock cart in which there was a cask of oil, on which he sat. The cask rolled over by the jolting of the cart, and deceased fell out on to the road and received a severe wound in the head. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on the 6th inst. Verdict accordingly.

THE VICTORIA DRAMATIC COMPANY gave their second performance on Saturday night at the new theatre-house, Grant Road. The audience was not so crowded as was the case on the first night; but the amateurs did their best to please the spectators. The gentleman who personated Jamshed, the King of Persia, did his part very creditably; and he was ably assisted by his coadjutors. The scenery and dress were good. The boys who performed the singing part of the play were well received and frequently encored. We are afraid the play is too long; and we would recommend the managers to shorten it a bit. The performance concluded with an exhibition of Cycloroma views.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BRIG ELIZABETH HENDERSON, 270 tons, Captain Henry Gibb, arrived on the 8th instant from Bangkok with a cargo of rice and sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Alsen, Riebe and Co.

THE S. S. MADRAS, Captain J. James, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee: Dr. J. A. O'Brien, Lieutenant W. Reynolds, Mr. Dayaram Jethamul, Mr. Woodaram Mullchund, Mrs. Brown, Captain Waring and Mrs. Waring, Mr. [illegible] Jee, Mrs. E. Read, and forty-seven deck passengers.

AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

THE German Consul at Bombay acknowledges most thankfully the receipt of Rs. 512 from the District Grand Lodge of the Punjab, which amount has been subscribed by the [illegible] of the Punjab for the sick and wounded [illegible] Half of this [illegible] Bombay [illegible] French [illegible] Consul [illegible] several other donations, [illegible] Central Committee of the Ger[illegible] amount received by the Germ[illegible] to date is Rs. 13,319-1-2, [illegible] received from the Military O[illegible]

THE GREYHO[illegible]

ON Friday last, Mr. W. [illegible] Messrs. Grendon Tippet[illegible] before Mr. Connon, char[illegible] chund with cheating [illegible] obtaining an advance on [illegible] Greyhound in May last b[illegible]

Mr. William Llewelly[illegible] May last, one Tulloc[illegible] Messrs. Grendon Tipp[illegible] manager, negociated [illegible] cotton for sale in Eng[illegible] of lading purporting t[illegible] bales on board the sh[illegible] harbour, obtained an [illegible] equivalent, at the excha[illegible] at the rate of £12 per ba[illegible] now appears that 71 onl[illegible] shipped on board the said [illegible] said Tullocke and Manoc[illegible] from my said firm b[illegible] ations. I therefore cha[illegible] Manockchund with chea[illegible] that he is now in Bomba[illegible] issue for his arrest and [illegible] cording to law."

The magistrate ordere[illegible] the accused.

MEDICAL AND [illegible]

THE a[illegible] general me[illegible] and Physical Society was [illegible] Grant Medical Co[illegible] present—A. Wright, Es[illegible] bers—Drs. Thom, Marti[illegible] Partridge, Arnott, Lalo[illegible] Medical Service, was introduce[illegible] ing by Dr. Partridge.

The Secretary (Dr. Sylves[illegible] Report and presented some [illegible] Transactions (Vol. X.) now [illegible] Both the Report and [illegible] considerable pro[illegible] number of orig[illegible] increasing num[illegible]

There being no medical jour[illegible] meeting considered it desirable [illegible] resort to a former custom and [illegible] proceedings at the disposal of [illegible] members may be kept [illegible] interesting matter may be commu[illegible]

The Secretary was directed acco[illegible]

The office-bearers for the ensu[illegible] elected by ballot as follows:—[illegible] Esq., Inspector General of Hos[illegible] W. Thom, Esq., Deputy Inspe[illegible] and Surgeon Martin. Secre[illegible]

The following papers wer[illegible] of a case of sudden and [illegible] Sylvester, Professor of Op[illegible] (2.) A case of tuberc[illegible] oil and carbolic acid [illegible] B. A., Ph. Surgeon [illegible] hydrocele, in which the flu[illegible] abnormal appearance and [illegible] numerous filariæ were d[illegible]

After the warm tha[illegible] recorded to Dr. Sylvester, [illegible] zealous and untiring efforts [illegible] advancing its interests, a [illegible] the contributors of papers, [illegible]

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-B[illegible] rapidity and certainty with [illegible] to the most feeble are thu[illegible] M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testi[illegible] his own case: "After th[illegible] I could think of had faile[illegible] de Jongh's Light-Brown [illegible] its use was the means of [illegible] consulted Imperial Half-p[illegible] Druggists and Storekeep[illegible] and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MR. SPILLER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

We would again remind our readers of the entertainment which is to be given in the Grant Road Theatre to-night. Mr. Spiller, the "Champion Skater of the World," has just arrived from Calcutta, where, we see, he received the highest praise and got large and "highly fashionable" audiences. His skating seems to have quite astonished the people of the Ditch, and they speak in high terms of the "fascinating ease and perfect grace" which distinguished his evolutions. Mr. Leslie Dickson is spoken as having a fine bass voice which he employs in relieving the intervals between the skating acts. Of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson we need say nothing: their ability in little entertaining scenes is well known in Bombay. Surely there will be a good house to-night.

NEW FELLOWS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—

- The Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.
- The Honourable G. M. Stewart.
- Atkinson, G., B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.
- Cooke, S., Esq., B.A.
- Eduljee Nusserwanjee, Esq., G.G.M.C.
- Flynn, J., Esq.
- Hart, J. H. E., Esq., C.E.
- Havelock, W. H., Esq., C.S.
- Hewlett, T. G., Esq., Surgeon.
- Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
- MacNaghten, Chester, Esq.
- Merewether, G. L. C., Captain, R.E.
- Nugent, J., Esq., C.S.
- Smith, Sydney, Esq., M.D.
- Tookhadakar Moreshwur Atmaram, Esq.

THE SARUSWAT BRAHMINS CASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day I read with surprise an advertisement signed by Sakharam Kessow H and others, calling all Saruswat Brahmans to meet on the 11th instant at the Venktish Temple to elect trustees for the management of the charitable properties belonging to that community.

They have never at any time taken steps in matters like this; nor are they the proper persons to call a meeting of the caste. There is no necessity for electing trustees, as they were nominated last year at a general meeting of the caste, and a report during this month is due from them.

If any meeting is to be called it should be called by the representative body of the caste, "the Saruswat Brahma Samooha," or by the committee appointed by the caste for deciding matters of dispute now existing, or by the present trustees of charitable properties, or by the trustees of the properties belonging to His Holiness the Swami of the caste.

There must be some other object of the advertisers which I cannot now perceive for calling the meeting, and it would be proper for such as would attend the meeting to be cautious of what they do.—Yours truly,

N. M. WAGLE.

7th January.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN ATKINSON, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Versailles on 9th December, says:—

Yesterday afternoon we buried a compatriot, Captain Atkinson, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and late political resident at Muscat. He came out with his friend, Captain Cherry, to obtain permission to see what is going on. He was denied, and was told that he must be good enough to leave Versailles. General Blumenthal, however, perceiving that he was suffering in health, considerately added, "as soon as you are well enough to travel." He has travelled no further since. He had treated himself badly, I fear, mistaking the symptoms, and not aware that he was seized with pleurisy; and so, despite the medical attention of Dr. Innes and Dr. Wegner, the latter the Crown Prince's own medical man, and the sedulous care of Captain Cherry, he gradually sank, dying at the early age of 32. Happily, he leaves no wife to mourn him; but relations who will lament his loss may console themselves with the reflection, that everything was done to save his life and to do him honour after death. A squadron of the 9th Dragoons and the band of the 59th infantry playing mournful music, preceded the simple but comely coffin which contained his remains; and General Von Voigts Rhetz, the German commandant of the place, Count Gottberg, as representing the Crown Prince's staff, and another officer, as representing his Royal Highness's household, followed it. Behind them came Captain Franchet, the French commandant, General Dove, an American military man, out here as the correspondent of a New York paper, Colonel Walker, and with him the male English colony now at Versailles. Colonel Walker read the funeral service very impressively, and then, with grey skies above and white ground all around, he was committed to the earth where, alas! now lie so many brave soldiers, and there we left him.

ADMISSIONS TO THE STAFF CORPS.

(*London Gazette*, Dec. 16.)

India Office, 15th December, 1870.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant George William Beresford, 107th Regiment. Dated 20t

Aloysius Miley, 12th Regiment.

olls Harrington, 104th Regiment.

ynes Nixon, 1st Foot. Dated

Alexander Birch, 58th Regiment, ust, 1869.

s Staff Corps.

be Captains.

, 108th Regiment. Dated

Way, 108th Regiment.

er Hunt, 19th Regiment.

o.

utenants.

, 102nd Regiment. Dated

s Jenkins, 19th Regiment.

Lieutenant (now Captain) previously gazetted.

aff Corps.

utenants.

Watson, 108th Regiment.

ckhardt, 109th Regiment.

ITEMS.

Foggay, who was shot in at the village of Bhosree, is rous state in the Sassoon Fraser took his last and t the hospital on Thursday

Indian Daily News at Civil Courts of that district ok with Act X. cases. The cases on his file; and there who have been in attendance positions taken!

—The weather has become tably cold of late. Double sition at night and towards winter se s, as it is called here, ually inclement this year in Sind, accustomed to the rigours of an prospects for the next two months cheering.—*Sindian*, Jan. 4.

A slight shock of earthquake was ex 57 A.M., on the 28th ult., in the amp at Borrha in the Mehur Division r collectorate, and about fifteen miles range of hills. The shock was not elt on the 12th November last, at lley of the Hubb. The passage of led was much slower. Its direction east.—*Ibid.*

t of Small Causes for the Canton We are informed that a petition is signature by the residents of the of Poona, both Europeans and Government will, as already pro the establishment of a Court ower to try suits up to Rs. 500, cantonment.—*Deccan Herald.*

walior.—A correspondent of from Gwalior on the 31st of Highness the Maharajah of rupees in the purchase of poor and blind in and about say that his agents have kept rity for their own private use. hoor for a festival on account in the meantime the Dewan is of the State."

—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty titude for the great benefit I have nomia Pills. I applied to your e above-named Pills, for wind in ed excruciating pain for a length every remedy prescribed, but without ill. After taking two bottles of your restored to my usual state of health. for the benefit of those who may thus rs truly, Henry Allfass.—To the mia Pills.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO SIR HENRY DURAND.

We are indebted to the *Indian Public Opinion* for having posted to our address, as a letter, an extra issued by it on Thursday containing the following details of the melancholy occurrence at Tank:—

The following is the official report which has been kindly communicated to us for public information—

From T. H. Thornton, Esq., D.C.L., Secretary to Government, Punjab, to C. H. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Camp Tank, the 1st January 1871.

Sir,—My telegram of this day's date to the address of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy will have informed the Government of India, of the serious accident which happened to Sir Henry Durand yesterday evening, the 31st ultimo. I have now the honour to report the particulars of this most lamentable occurrence.

2. At about five in the afternoon, His Honour left camp for the purpose of visiting the outpost, garden and town of Tank. Having inspected the outpost on foot, he proceeded on one of the camp elephants in a howdah with the Nawab of Tank, a chuprassie being on the back seat. The son of the Nawab was in advance on horseback to show the way. On another elephant, on a seated pad, were Brigadier General Keyes, commanding the Frontier Force, Lieutenant Colonel Graham, Commissioner of the Derajat Division; Colonel Maclagan, R.E., Secretary to Government, P. P. W.; Major Black, Military Secretary; and Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor having inspected the garden, proceeded to the entrance of the town. This consists of an outer gateway leading into a covered square enclosure, out of which a second gateway, at right angles to the first, leads into the main street. Both gateways are flat topped with wooden lintels. The outer gateway is of sufficient height to allow an elephant and howdah to pass; but the second gateway is considerably lower, and from the outer to the inner gateway the ground rises.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor's elephant passed without difficulty the outer gateway into the square enclosure, followed at a distance of about thirty feet by the second elephant. The officers on the second elephant saw that the second gateway appeared too low, and did not suppose that His Honour had any intention of passing through it. After a short pause, however, His Honour's elephant proceeded, and then, before any warning could be given, a crash of breaking howdah was heard as the elephant passed through the inner gate. The officers of the second elephant got down quickly and found Sir Henry Durand on the ground, just beyond the inner gateway, lying on his face with blood profusely streaming from his nose. The Nawab was still on the broken howdah, with his head thrown back on the back of the seat.

5. Sir Henry Durand was immediately conveyed on a charpoy to the camp. On the way, he groaned heavily and appeared quite insensible, but occasionally raised both arms a little with a short movement towards his face. Dr. Skeen, the medical officer in charge of the camp, and Dr. Holmes, of the 1st Sikh Infantry, were promptly in attendance, and it was discovered that Sir Henry Durand's lower extremities were paralysed, his arms partially so, and that there was a contusion on his head. After a short interval he was able to speak, but not connectedly. During the night His Honour dozed, and towards morning fully recovered his consciousness, and was able to take liquid nourishment.

6. At about nine o'clock this morning, Dr. Courtney, Civil Surgeon of Dera Ismail Khan, who had been summoned over night, arrived, and the three medical officers held a consultation and recorded a bulletin, copy of which is annexed.

7. The Nawab of Tank received a contusion on the back of the head and neck, and has had one of his ribs broken, but is not believed to be very severely injured.

8. The chuprassie on the back seat of the howdah can give no connected account of the occurrence, being himself struck on the head and having no recollection of seeing what had happened to Sir Henry Durand and the Nawab. The mahout states that he was proceeding cautiously, being doubtful whether the height of the gate was sufficient to admit the passage of the elephant; finding the ground rise, he tried hard to stop the elephant, but at that moment the howdah came in contact with the top of the gateway or with a beam which supports the roof of the enclosure, between the two gateways, whereupon the elephant being frightened made a rapid movement forward, which it was impossible to control.

9. Two natives who were in the gateway at the time state that Sir Henry Durand, in trying to avoid being crushed by the lintel of the gateway, rolled off the howdah on to the side of the elephant, and thence fell forward striking a low mud wall on the right of the gateway as he fell.

10. Sir Henry Durand himself is not in a state to be questioned minutely on the subject, but he has stated that on seeing that the gateway was too low, he and the Nawab tried to crouch down in the howdah, but the howdah crushed in upon him, and he was thrown out upon his back.

11. Such are the details of the occurrence which it has been my painful duty to report. Long ere you receive this communication, the telegraph will probably have made you acquainted with greater certainty of the probable result.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Report on injury received by Sir Henry Durand on the 31st December 1870, at Tank, Dera Ismail Khan district.

Received a very serious injury of the spine by a fall from an elephant, by reason of which his lower extremities and lower half of the body are completely paralysed, and the upper extremities partially so. Right eye also affected.

Consider that he lies in a most precarious state, and that his recovery, should it take place, will in all probability be slow and tedious.

(Sd.) A. SKEEN, M.B., In medical charge of Camp.
(Sd.) S. C. COURTNEY, Surgeon, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
(Sd.) A. P. HOLMES, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 1st Sikhs.

Camp Tank, 1st January, 1871.

From T. H. Thornton, Esq., D.C.L., Secretary to Government, Punjab; to C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Camp Tank, the 1st January 1871.

Sir,—In continuation of my despatch No. 1 A of this day's date, I have to announce with deep regret that Sir Henry Durand died at 8 o'clock this evening.

2. At 2 o'clock he became worse, and at 5 o'clock no hope of his recovery remained, but he retained his faculties to within half an hour of his death.

3. Annexed is a copy of the medical officers' report.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) T. H. THORNTON,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

To T. H. Thornton, Esq., Secretary to the Government, Punjab, dated Camp Tank, Jany. 1st, 1871.

Sir,—We have the honour to report the fatal result of the accident met with yesterday by Sir Henry Durand, who died this evening shortly before 8 P.M.

We are of opinion that death was due to a severe injury of the lower cervical portion of the spinal cord, which resulted in almost complete palsy of all parts of the body except the head and diaphragm.

The immediate cause of death was coma from failure of breathing induced by paralysis of the respiratory muscles.

Sir Henry retained his faculties till within half an hour of his death.

A *post-mortem* examination was not made, it being thought unnecessary by the surgeons, and not desired by the family of the deceased.—We have the honour, &c.,

(Sd.) SYDNEY C. COURTNEY, Surgeon, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
(Sd.) A. SKEEN, M. B., Asst. Surgeon, In medical charge of Camp.

The following details, contained in a letter to a gentleman in the station, have been kindly placed at our disposal:—

"TANK, Jan. 1, 1871.

"We are all in great trouble in camp, from a terrible accident that has happened to the Lieutenant-Governor. He was visiting the town of Tank last night (31st Dec.) on an elephant, in company with the Nawab, with officers of the staff on a second elephant. The gateway to the town was double with rising ground between the two gates; so that, though the first gate was high enough to admit the elephant, the second, not more than 10½ feet high, was not high enough to admit the howdah, not to say the persons in it. The Lieutenant-Governor was thrown out violently on to a low mud wall, and was taken up insensible, with blood streaming from his nose. The Nawab of Tank had severe contusions, and one of his ribs was broken. To-day Sir Henry is so far better that he is conscious and can swallow but he is completely paralyzed in his lower limbs, and his upper limbs partially, and this in a man of his age, means that he is in a most dangerous state. Nothing definite can be said now. To-morrow the doctors, of whom there are three in camp, will be able to pronounce more decidedly. You may imagine the gloom which this catastrophe has generally caused. Of course all our plans are overturned, and whatever the result, all further marching is at an end."

THE WAR.

LATE NEWS FROM PARIS.

The following is from Paris, dated December 10:—

It is semi-officially declared that there is no cause for any anxiety as to the provisions in the capital. The Government, it is added, will be able to satisfy all wants long after the raising of the siege. Some inconvenience had arisen through the want of mills to grind the corn, but Messrs. Cail and Company are engaged in erecting mills in sufficient number, and it is hoped that their efforts will enable the Government to dispense with serving out bread as rations even for a single day.

The Commandant of Paris has addressed the following letter to General Schmitz:—

"Vincennes, Dec. 8.

"My dear General,—I hear with sincere concern that the four Prussian officers, whom I had ordered to be escorted to Paris, have been subjected to malevolent demonstrations, approaching to insult. These captive officers on parole, as ours in Prussia, are under the protection of our military honour. Send them to me immediately. I shall arrange for their exchange with an equal number of French officers of equal rank. They will only be able to convey to the Prussian army tidings of the moral condition of Paris, supported as it is by a spirit of devotion and sacrifice which has not at any time been more firm—and that all of us are preparing for the COMBAT.—Receive, &c., TROCHU."

Yesterday at three o'clock an officer, deputed by General Trochu, arrived at the outposts and applied to a captain of the Wurtemberg staff, M. Servey, who since the previous morning assisted at the interment of the dead on the road from Joinville to Petit Brie. The four Prussian officers, dressed in plain clothes, were handed over to him. Captain Servey remarked that the French officers who had been taken prisoners on the 30th ult. and the 2nd inst., were undoubtedly already sent away, only wounded officers remaining in the ambulance. He undertook, however, in case the French officers had not yet been sent off, to send four officers in exchange, otherwise to return the four Prussian officers.

The night before last a great Council of War was held at the Louvre, when, it is believed, the decisive operations were discussed by which it is to be sought to deliver Paris. The whole of the generals and admirals commanding sections were present.

A decree was issued on the 7th dissolving the battalion of sharpshooters of Belleville. Sixty-one men of this corps are to be brought before a Council of War for desertion in front of the enemy. Gustave Flourens is to be at once arrested for wrongfully assuming a military command and the uniform of a superior officer.

The people of Paris have had no news from without for a week, and the *Journal Officiel* has published no information since the letters which passed between General Trochu and Count Moltke. The sensational papers have in the meantime circulated several extravagant reports of French successes, but they meet with no credit. The determination of the Government and people to hold out appears to have in no way diminished, and the greatest energy and resolution are exercised. General Trochu is represented as most indefatigably engaged in the organization of his three armies.

The Archbishop of Paris has paid a visit to the Breton Ambulance, and urged the wounded to join their regiments again as soon as they recovered, and to continue to combat the enemies of France. He told them never to think of surrendering, but to fight for the deliverance of the country, and said he regretted that his ecclesiastical character prevented his shouldering a rifle on the ramparts.

INSIDE PARIS.

UNEXAMPLED FAILURE OF ORGANIZATION.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT BY BALLOON POST.)

PARIS, Dec. 10.

The French are famous for their powers of organization. I think it is Mr. Carlyle who has described them as the people who have discovered the art of standing in a *queue*. But no one who is in Paris just now can fail to see in this art of standing in a *queue* the extremity of disorganization. In the cold winter weather there will be found hundreds of women standing in the open air for hours before hundreds of shops, waiting for their rations. They stand there simply for the reason that in most of the mayoralties of Paris there is an utter incapacity of organization. In one or two of the mayoralties or circumscriptions—notably that of the Champs Elysées—all the arrangements are perfect, and every householder knows to within five minutes when he can be served with his dole of food. But the novel necessity of rationing Paris has been too much for French powers of organization, and in most of the mayoralties there is confusion, waste, delay, endless trouble, and needless irritation. The fact is that French organization goes too much in a theoretic rut, and does not easily adapt itself to change of practice. A Frenchman is so scientific in his methods of organization that he can never understand the rule of thumb, and it seems as if the day were not far distant when he will refuse to measure you for a suit of clothes or for a pair of boots with the ordinary tape, but will, like the tailors and cobblers of Laputa, survey you with a theodolite and a quadrant. What praises have we not heard of French organization ever since the Crimean War, when our own military organization broke down miserably! And now what do we see? A failure of organization unexampled in the history of the world. The last batches issued of the Imperial correspondence are wonderful for the discovery they make of the helpless confusion of the French army under the Empire—armies without food and munitions, frantic messages flying over the country for provisions, Generals hunting about wildly for their divisions which had gone astray, and the Emperor himself appealing to the petty mayor of a country town to give him news of his army.

A like folly of organization, though not in the same intensity, seems still to pursue the French army, which is clogged with rules binding it to destruction. One of the reasons given for the retreat of Ducrot's army from the positions which it had conquered on the line of heights from Brie to Champigny was the sudden access of cold, and the want of warm clothing. This is neither a pretext nor a joke. The simple fact is that in the plan of operations undertaken by Generals Trochu and Ducrot no account was taken of possible changes of weather; all the warm rugs and sheepskins of the troops were left in Paris; and when night came on, with a bitter frost, it was impossible to recover these rugs, although they were all ready no more than miles off. The army fought well by all reports; at first, there was a day lost through the failure of the bridges; time was given to the enemy to bring up reinforcements; the advantage of a surprise was thrown away, and the troops, after two days of severe fighting, were enfeebled by an exposure to cold, from which by the most ordinary prudence they might have been spared. It was impossible to go on fighting under these conditions. It was better to withdraw the troops and save them for another day. It is the old story of mismanagement, by which so many first-rate armies fail. The army was up to its work and succeeded; the Intendance, as it is called here, was insufficient, and gave way. It failed to adjust the sluices of the Marne in time, and it failed to protect from the sudden severity of the weather the inexperienced troops who had quite enough to try them with hard fighting on their hands.

The failure of French organization has reached its lowest depth in the ambulances. English officers who have been in many fierce engagements, have said to me—speaking of the two great battles of November the 30th and December the 2nd—"We have never seen better or harder fighting in our lives; and never in our lives have we seen such confusion and muddle as there was in the rear. The very worst day of Balaklava was nothing to it." Here is a great and luxurious city which has prepared 40,000 beds for the wounded, and which at its gates is not more than three or four miles distant from the scene of conflict. One would suppose that everything could be admirably arranged for the benefit of the wounded, that they would be quickly lifted from the battle-field, and that they would be quickly conveyed to their beds. Quite the contrary. In the first place there are about a dozen ambulance societies who have no concert one with another, and indeed work in rivalry of each other. These sent out more than 500 conveyances, the International Society sent out about 150, the Ambulance of the Press sent out about 130, and the smaller ambulances sent out in proportion. Along with their conveyances they despatched an immense number of attendants, mixed up with an idle crowd of sightseers, who put the Red Cross of the Geneva Society on their arms, in order that they might be present at the battles. The nurses did not so, stood still or got into confusion. Instead of spreading themselves about to carry in the wounded, they became spectators of the surgeons at work, and hindered them in their operations by crowding round. Then when they set to work for themselves, they selected their wounded with a nice discrimination. They pushed and fought for their prizes. A wounded Prussian was a prize—a wounded officer a great prize. They worried the poor fellows who were wounded with their fuss, with their squabbles, and with their delays; and when, after long waiting, the ambulance carts were duly filled, there was a still longer delay in the block of carriages, carts, and cabs at the gates of Paris and in the avenues leading up to them. The gates are few, and no order was given as to the avenues of approach and of departure. The block was frightful. It took about two hours to go a mile. A sharp frost, with a cold biting wind, came on, and froze the wounded as they lay in the carriages unable to advance, and as they lay on the ground without attendance. Half the men and half the carriages sent out could have done the work in half the time, had there been any proper organization. But here, within gunshot of a great city, with every creature comfort and scientific appliance close at hand, the case of the wounded could scarcely have been more deplorable if the battle had raged far away in the open country. There was not so much to do after all. The result of all the fighting last week, from the 29th of November to the 3rd of December, including both of these days, was 1,008 killed, of whom 72 were officers, and 5,022 wounded, of whom 342 were officers. I do not mean to say that from a humane point of view this list of casualties is not something very great and terrible to think of; but, looking at it practically as a subject of management, and taking into account that the casualties were spread over five days, as well as that many of them were of a slight character, it may safely be said that the ambulances, with all their immense preparations, had not too much to do.

The recrossing of the Marne, then, became necessary through a want of organization in the Intendance, by which valuable time was lost and the army was badly served. It is to be hoped that the experiences of last week will have their effect, and that in the next attempt which the Army of Paris makes upon the lines of the enemy its gallant efforts will not be wasted through any more mismanagement, for, say what the croakers may, the army expects to fight, and means to fight right on. There are many croakers here, chiefly foreigners, who cannot see the use of holding out, and who have such a mean idea of the Parisians that they cannot believe in their powers of endurance or in their ability to fight. But last week, if it showed nothing else, showed this, at least, that Paris will stand up to fight—Paris, the city of the sybarite and the idler, the faithless and the heartless, the *cocotte* and the *cocodès*. On the other hand, there are sanguine people who take quite a different view. "I remember," said a Frenchman to me the other day, "that when the war began the impression in England was that France would have the first successes, but that in the end Germany would triumph, and France would be thoroughly beaten. Now, I shall not be surprised if the very reverse of this should happen. Germany has had the first success—her success has been sudden, astounding, unparalleled. But in the end Germany will be defeated. France will yet recover its own. The Germans will have to retreat, and it may be that they will have to retreat with dishonour and disaster; for you may remember the celebrated saying of Frederick the Great:—'I know of many routes by which to enter France, but of none to get back.'" We need not take this very sanguine view, and neither need we take the view of the croakers; but we may be quite certain that Paris means to go on fighting. Paris may die, but she will die hard. In a few days you will hear of renewed efforts.

You have no doubt heard that General von Moltke has sent a message to General Trochu announcing the defeat of the Army of the Loire, evidently expecting that this news would be regarded as decisive of the fall of Paris. Your regular correspondent will, no doubt, give you every information as to the effect of this announcement here. I want to give you one little detail, because it may illustrate the worth of that hostile opinion with which for many weeks after the war began the *Times* was regarded in France. The first paper that published the letter of the Prussian general announcing the defeat of the Army of the Loire was the *Temps*. The crowds went wild with indignation against it, and burnt it on the Boulevards. In the course of an hour or so, when all the other journals had confirmed the *Temps*, the news was received with wonderful equanimity and was discussed quite soberly. But in the first instance the *Temps* had to encounter a storm of abuse. You would imagine that there never was such a wicked and infamous journal. So it happened when the *Paris Journal* many weeks ago announced the fall of Strasburg. It was assailed with vile epithets, and it was burnt on the Boulevards. So again, when the *Combat* announced the capitulation of Metz. The indignation against it was excessive; it was burnt on the Boulevards; and its offices were invaded by the mob. Now, this is characteristic of the Parisian multitude; and this—though in a somewhat different fashion—has been their mode of dealing with the *Times*. Paris, and, indeed, all France, were deceived by the Empire as to the state of affairs. The functionaries of the Empire were full of good news, and even suggested illuminations when all was gloom and disaster. The *Times* told the truth, and because the tidings which it had to convey were evil, it appeared that there never was such a base, wicked, lying, abominable newspaper. Now that the reign of truth prevails you are beginning to recover your character. Frenchmen look out eagerly for extracts from the *Times* and other English papers, and French editors give large sums to any one who will bring them these extracts. But for many weeks in the earlier part of the war, and for weeks, indeed, after the siege of Paris had commenced, every English newspaper, but most of all the *Times*, was hated by every Frenchman with extraordinary hatred, and it was difficult for a Frenchman to treat with common civility any English correspondent, even though he might have been on terms of friendship with him.

Saturday Night, Dec. 10.

I must send you, by way of postscript to my letter of to-day, what forms a curious pendant to the letter of the Comte de Moltke on the defeat of the Army of the Loire. No person of any position in Paris was disposed to believe that the great Prussian general was likely to play tricks. A few ignorant people might question the veracity of the Prussian general; but not so the journals, and not so any person of ordinary information. It was supposed to be possible that General von Moltke had exaggerated to himself the importance of the news which he had to convey, but it could not for a moment be doubted that he wrote as he did with perfect honesty. Nevertheless, the people are to-night in some perplexity and know not what to think, inasmuch as the Government announces with all gravity that the Prussian authorities are playing tricks.

Two pigeons came into Paris last night. It was known over the town this morning, and we have been waiting all day with not a little anxiety for the news. The news is very extraordinary, and is announced as a hoax. It appears that on the 12th of November the balloon Daguerre left Paris, and immediately afterwards fell into the hands of the Prussians, at Ferrières. The balloon carried a number of pigeons. A basketful of them were saved, and five of the pigeons belonging to this basket came into Paris bearing news of the disaster. The remainder fell into the hands of the Prussians. Yesterday at 5 o'clock, and again at half-past 7 in the evening, two pigeons came back to their dovecot, which are recognized by unmistakable marks to have been despatched in the lost balloon—the Daguerre. One of these bore a despatch which has the date of Rouen, which is addressed to the Government, and which announces that the Prussians occupy that town, that they are marching on Cherbourg, that Tours is menaced, that the Army of the Loire is destroyed, and that further resistance is vain. The other bore a similar despatch, dated from Tours, and addressed to the *Figaro*, announcing every kind of disaster, and declaring that the French people are in connivance with the Prussians. These despatches were attached to the pigeons in a peculiar manner, which is quite different from that adopted by the pigeon fanciers of France. Besides which the despatches are pronounced to be in style and in handwriting of German origin. I enclose the Government report, which, if it should prove to be correct, will always hereafter cast discredit on any communication which the Prussian authorities may make to those of Paris:—

"On the 12th of November the balloon Daguerre, starting from Paris, fell into the hands of the Prussians at Ferrières. This balloon contained a certain number of pigeons, the majority of which remained in the possession of the Prussians. On the 9th of December, at 5 P.M., one of these pigeons re-entered the dovecot to which it belonged. It was the bearer of a despatch dated 'Rouen, Dec. 7,' which is given below. On the same day, the 9th of December, at 7-30 P.M., a second pigeon re-entered the same dovecot, bearer of a despatch dated which is also appended. No doubt exists as to the identity of the pigeons with two of those taken at Ferrières by the Prussians. The officials of the department are certain of it. The two despatches were attached in the same manner, according to a fashion different from that employed by the French officials. They betray, moreover, their German origin as much by the style as by the form of the writing. The Prussian origin of the two despatches is, therefore, indisputable. The Government, resolutely determined to communicate to the population all the news which interests it, thinks it ought not to accompany with any commentary the reproduction of the Prussian despatches, the text of which is subjoined:—

"'Rouen, Dec. 7.

"'Government, Paris. Rouen occupied by the Prussians, who are marching on Cherbourg. Rural populations hail them. Deliberate. Orleans recaptured by those devils. Bourges and Tours threatened. Army of the Loire completely defeated. Resistance offers no more chance of deliverance. "'A. LAVERTUJON.' *

"'Tours, Dec. 8.

"'Editor *Figaro*, Paris. What disasters! Orleans taken. Prussians two leagues from Tours and Bourges. Gambetta started for Bordeaux. Rouen has surrendered. Cherbourg threatened. Army of the Loire no more, fugitives, pillagers. Rural population connive at Prussians. Everybody has enough of it. Fields devastated. Brigandage flourishing. Want of horses, of cattle. Everywhere famine, mourning. No hope. Make the Parisians know that Paris is not France. People means what it says.' (Signature illegible, resembling Comte de Pujol or de Puget.)"

THE CONDUCT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The *Daily News'* "Besieged Resident," writing from Paris on December 6, says—

We are by no means a very happy family. General Ducrot and General Blanchard have "had words." The latter, in the course of the dispute, said to the former, "If your sword were as long as your tongue, you would be a wonderful warrior indeed." Ducrot and Trochu are the literary Generals; Vinoy and Blanchard the fighting Generals. It is reported also that General Fave is to be superseded, though why I cannot learn, as his redoubt may be said to have saved the army from a greater disaster. While, however, the military men differ among themselves, they are all agreed in abusing the National Guards, whom they call "Les Charcutiers"—the pork butchers. When La Gâre aux Bœufs was carried by Admiral Polhuan and his sailors, two battalions of these heroes followed in the rear. The Admiral and the sailors were somewhat astonished to find that in the order of the day hardly anything was said of those who really did all the fighting but that the "pork butchers" were lauded to the skies. General Trochu on this wrote a letter to the Admiral informing him that it was necessary for political reasons to encourage the National Guard. Whilst the battle was going on at Villers and Champigny, the marching battalions of the National Guard were drawn up almost out of shot. An order came to form them into line. Their commander, General Clement Thomas, replied that this would be impossible, as they would imagine that they were about to be taken into action. Notwithstanding this, General Trochu congratulates them upon the "moral support" which they afforded him. It is not surprising that the real soldiers should feel hurt at this system of humbug. They declare that at the next sortie they will force the Parisians to fight by putting them in front, and firing on them if they attempt to run away. It must be remembered that these fighting battalions consist of young unmarried men, and if Paris is to be defended, there is no reason why they should not be exposed to danger. The inhabitants of this city seem to consider themselves a sacred race; they clamour for sorties, vow to die for their country, and then wish to do it by procuration. I am utterly disgusted with the difference between their words and their deeds. The Mobiles and the Line have as yet done all the fighting, and yet, to read the Paris newspapers, one would suppose that the National Guards, who have kept well out of all danger, have "covered themselves with glory." Since the siege commenced they have done nothing but swagger about in uniforms, and go in turns on the ramparts. They have learnt to knock a penny off a cork at a distance of ten yards, and they have carried on a very successful campaign against the sparrows.

Everybody in authority and out of it seems to have a different opinion as to when the siege will end. I cannot think that when a town with two million inhabitants is reduced to such expedients as this is now it can hold out very long. The rations, consisting alternately of horse and salt fish, are still distributed, but they are hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together. Unless we make up our minds to kill our artillery horses, we shall soon come to the end of our supply. The rumour to-day is that the Prussians have evacuated Versailles, and that Frederick Charles has been beaten in a battle on the Loire, but I cannot say that I attach great credit to either story. No pigeon has arrived for the last three days, owing, it is supposed, to the cold; and until we know for certain what d'Aurelle de Paladine is doing, we are unable to form an accurate opinion of the chances of the siege being raised. All that can be said is that, left to ourselves, we shall not be able to break through the lines of investment, and that when we have eaten up all our food, we shall have to capitulate.

I trust that England never will be invaded. But if it is, we shall do well to profit by the experience of what is occurring here. There must be no English force, half citizen half soldier. All who take part in the national defence must submit to the strict discipline of soldiers. A vast amount of money has been laid out in equipping the National Guard. Their pay alone amounts to above 20,000fr. per diem, and as far as the defence of Paris is concerned, they might as well have remained quietly by their own firesides. There are, no doubt, brave men among them, but as their battalions insist upon being regarded as citizens even when under arms, they have no discipline, and are little better than an armed mob. The following extract from an article in the last number of the *Revue des deux Mondes* gives some interesting details respecting their habits when on duty behind that most useless of all works of defence, the line of the Paris fortifications:—"On the arrival of a battalion, the chief of the post arranges the hours during which each man is to be on active duty. After this, the men occupy themselves as they please. Some play at interminable games of *bouchon*; others, notwithstanding orders to the contrary, turn their attention to écarté and piquet; others gossip over the news of the day with the artillerymen, who are keeping guard by the side of their cannon. Some go away on leave, or disappear without leave; they make excursions beyond the ramparts, or shut themselves up in the billiard-room or café. Many make during the course of the day frequent visits to the innumerable canteens, which succeed each other almost without interruption along the Rue des Ramparts. Here old women have lit a few sticks under a pot, and sell for a penny the glass a horrible brew called 'petit noir,' composed of sugar, eau de vie, and the grains of coffee, boiled up together. Behind there is a line of cook shops, the proprietors of which announce that they have been commissioned to provide food. These speculators offer for sale greasy soup, slices of horse, and every species of alcoholic drink. Each company has, too, its cantinière, and round her cart there is always a crowd. It seldom happens than more than one-half of the men of the battalion are sober. Fortunately, the cold of the night air sobers them. Between 8 and 9 in the evening there is a gathering in the tent. A circle is formed in it round a single candle, and whilst the flasks go round tale succeeds to song, and song to tale, until at length all fall asleep, and are only interrupted in their slumbers until morning by the corporal, who, once every hour, enters and calls out the names of those who are to go on the watch. The abuse of strong drink makes shameful ravages in our ranks, and is productive of serious disorder. Few nights pass without false alarms, without shots foolishly fired upon imaginary enemies, and without lamentable accidents. Every night there are disputes, which often degenerate into fights, and then in the morning, when explanations take place, these very explanations are an excuse for recommencing drinking. Rules, indeed, are not wanting to abate all this, but the misfortune is that they are never executed. The indiscipline of the National Guard contrasts strangely with the patriotism of their words. Most of the insubordination may be ascribed to drunkenness, but the *mauvaise tenue* which is so apparent in too many battalions is due also to many other causes. The primary organization of the National Guard was ill-conceived and ill-executed, and when the enrolments had been made, and the battalions formed, day after day a fresh series of orders were promulgated, so diffuse, so obscure, and so contradictory, that the officers, despairing to make head or tail of them, gave up any attempt to enforce them."

The attempt at the last hour to form marching battalions out of these citizen soldiers, by obliging each sedentary battalion to furnish 150 men, has not been a very successful one. The marching battalions, it is true, have been formed, but they have not yet been engaged with the enemy, and it certainly is the opinion of military men that it will be advisable, for the credit of French arms, to "keep them in reserve" during any future engagement which may take place. General Clément Thomas has issued a series of general orders, from the tenour of which it would appear that the system of substitutes has been largely practised in these battalions. I have myself no doubt of the fact. The fault, however, lies with the Government. When these battalions were formed, the respective categories of unmarried and married men between 25 and 35, and between 35 and 45, were only to be drawn upon in case a sufficient number of volunteers were not forthcoming. It became, consequently, the interest of the men in these categories to encourage volunteering, and this was done on a large and liberal scale. The Government, if it wanted men, should have called to arms all between 25 and 35, and have allowed no exemptions. These new levies should have been subjected to the same discipline as the Line and the Mobiles. They must now accept the consequences of not having ventured to take this step. For all operations beyond the *enceinte* General Trochu's force consists of the Line and the Mobiles. All that he can expect from the Parisians is a "moral support."

* "It need not be remarked that M. Andrew Lavertujon, whose name was falsely appended to the censorship despatch forwarded from Rouen, is present at his post in Paris, as one of the secretaries of the Government."

TROCHU'S DETERMINATION TO RESIST TO THE LAST.

(BY THE "DAILY NEWS'" BESIEGED RESIDENT.)

PARIS, December 6.

If really the Army of the Loire has been put *hors de combat*, sooner or later the fact will be admitted; then, although we shall still pin our faith on Keratry or Bourbaki, the disaster will no doubt tend to produce a certain degree of discouragement, more particularly as it is coupled with the retreat of Ducrot's forces from the opposite bank of the Marne. French politicians will insist upon dressing up their facts in order to meet the requirements of the moment, but they never seem to consider that so soon as the real state of things comes out there must be an inevitable reaction, which will be far more depressing than if the truth had been fairly told at once. I hear that when Count Moltke's letter arrived, two of the members of the Government of National Defence were inclined to accept his offer to verify what had occurred on the Loire, but that General Trochu stated that he intended to resist until the last, and that consequently, whether Orleans had fallen or not, was a matter of no importance. If Trochu really thinks that a further resistance and a further sacrifice of life will materially advance the interests of his country, of course he is right to hold out; but if, disregarding facts, he simply wishes to oblige the Prussians to continue the siege, for no purpose except to prove his own tenacity, he cannot be regarded either as a good patriot or a sensible man. When the vote on the Plebiscite was taken his majority consisted of "Ouis," which were given because it was supposed that he was about to treat. Since then we have gone on from day to day, vaguely hoping that either the Neutral Powers or the armies of the provinces would get us out of the mess in which we are, or, even if these failed us, that by a sortie the town would be revictualled. At present none believe in the intervention of the neutrals; few in the success of a sortie; but all still cling, as drowning men do to a straw, to the armies of the provinces. To destroy this belief, it will be necessary for the Prussians to obtain a substantial advantage not only at Orleans, but over the armies of Keratry and Bourbaki. When once we find that we are entirely left to our own resources, and that it is impossible for us to penetrate the lines of investment, help thinking that present all the newspapers are for as long as we have a crust, regardless of the consequences; but then, as a rule, a besieged town is never so near surrendering as when it threatens to hang the first man who speaks of surrender. The majority would even now take a practical view of matters if they dared, but Trochu is their man, and Trochu, much to their secret sorrow, refuses to hear of a capitulation.

COURTESY OF FRENCH OFFICERS AND THE MANNERS OF THE "SCUM."

The *Daily News'* Besieged Resident, writing from Paris on December 6, says—

Some German officers who are prisoners on parole have been insulted in a restaurant, and for their own safety it has been found necessary to confine them in La Roquette. I am not surprised at this. French officers are, of course, incapable of this contemptible conduct, and it must be owned that the majority of the Parisians have not, under the trying circumstances in which they find themselves, lost that courtesy which is one of the peculiar attributes of the nation. But there is a scum, who lived from hand to mouth during the Empire, and who infest the restaurants and the public places. Some of them wear the uniform of the National Guard; others have attached themselves to the ambulances, and all take very good care not to risk their precious lives. I was peaceably dining last night in a restaurant; a friend with whom I had been talking English had left me, and I found myself alone with four of these worthies, who were dining at a table near me. For my especial benefit they informed each other that all strangers here were outlaws from their own country, and that the Americans and Italians who have established ambulances were in all probability Prussian spies. As I took no notice of these startling generalities, one of them turned to me and said, "You may look at me, sir, but I assert before you that Dr. Evans, the ex-dentist of the Emperor, was a spy." I quietly remarked, that not having the honour to know Dr. Evans, and being myself an Englishman, whilst the doctor is an American, I was not responsible for him. "You are a Greek," observed another, "I heard you talk Greek just now." I mildly suggested that his knowledge of foreign tongues was, perhaps, somewhat limited. "Well, if you are not a Greek," he said, "I saw you the other morning near the ambulance of the Press to which I belong, and so you must be a spy." "If you are an Englishman," cried his friend, "why do you not go back to your own country, and fight Russia?" I replied that the idea was an excellent one, but that it might, perhaps, be difficult to pass through the Prussian lines. "The English Ambassador is a friend of mine, and he will give you a pass at my request," answered the gentleman who had mistaken English for Greek. I thanked him, and assured him that I should esteem it a favour if he would obtain from his friend Lord Lyons this pass for me. He said he would do so, as it would be well to rid Paris of such vermin as myself and my countrymen. He has not yet, however, fulfilled his promise. Scenes such as these are of frequent occurrence at restaurants; bully and coward are generally synonymous terms; and while, as I have already said, nothing can be more courteous than the conduct of French officers, French gentlemen, and, unless they are excited, the French poorer classes, nothing can be more insolent than that of the third-class dandies who reserve their valour for the interior of the towns, or who, if ever they venture outside of its fortifications, take care to skulk beneath the protection of the Cross of Geneva.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 15, 4 P.M.

The King of Prussia has issued a General Order, dated the 6th inst., in which he says—

"We enter upon a new phase of the war. Every attempt of the enemy to break through the line of investment has been in vain. The armies of the enemy, which advanced from all sides for the relief of Paris, have all been repulsed."

The King thanks his troops, adding that, should the enemy persist in the prosecution of the war, he is confident the soldiers will evince the same ardour to which the successes hitherto achieved are due, till an honourable peace is secured worthy of Germany's great sacrifices of blood and life.

THE BATTLE OF BAZOCHE-DES-HAUTES.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JANVILLE, Dec. 2.

We received early this morning the unexpected intelligence that the French had attacked the Bavarians at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the village of Orgères, distant about ten miles from this town, and had succeeded in the first instance in driving back the 1st Brigade with loss. It was, however, immediately supported by two other brigades, and after a bloody fight, which lasted until dark, the French were repulsed with heavy loss, while that which they had inflicted upon their adversaries amounted to above 400 in killed and wounded, of which the proportion of officers was unusually great. There seemed to be an absolute certainty that the fight would be renewed to-day, and I lost no time in proceeding to the scene of action. Rising a few feet above the dead level of the plains of La Beauce is a mound, upon which stands the village of Bazoche-des-Hautes, from which the battle takes its name, conspicuous for many miles round from its lofty church steeple. Before I reached this spot I heard the sound of cannon, though the wind was in an opposite direction, and upon ascending the steeple of the church I found the battle-field stretched at my feet. From the point of view which I occupied, however, the distance was too great for me to distinguish more than the relative positions of the two armies, which, drawn out in long parallel lines across these vast plains, were keeping up an artillery fire of such vehemence as to cloud the atmosphere, and render it impossible to see anything but the opposing "bouffets" of smoke, and the explosion in the air of innumerable shells. There were wide intervals in this long line of fire, which must have extended over a distance of three or four miles. As I watched, I found that it gradually concentrated itself at the two extremities. As it seemed that the right wing was much more heavily engaged than the left, and as the distance between them was so great as to divide the fight into two distinct battles, I decided upon making the former my object of interest, and towards it I struck a straight course across the ploughed fields. The ambulances were installed in the village of Bazoche, but as yet no wounded had arrived. At half past 11, from a gentle undulation which raised me a few feet above the plain, I could see the Bavarians storming the French positions and forcing them back from one line to another; but a few minutes later a change occurred, the German artillery began to retire, and the infantry to return slowly from the somewhat advanced positions they had gained. About a mile and a half from Bazoche stands the old château of Goury, with the only bit of wood near it which is to be seen for miles round. It seemed a central point of observation, and I arrived at it just as the German artillery, which was retiring for a fresh supply of ammunition, came sweeping round the angle of the building. Its spacious courtyard, flanked by two towers and entered by an archway, was filled with soldiers, and the rooms to the right and left of the principal entrance were already full of German and French wounded, though it was not yet midday. Ascending one of the towers of the old château I found myself in an admirable position for seeing the battle. Immediately to the south, distance about two miles, lay the village of Longny; it was at this moment held by the French, who were keeping up a hot musketry fire from behind the houses and walls, which they had loopholed; half a mile to the right lay a small hamlet full of French troops, apparently in reserve; while from a handsome château, situate on a ridge in rear of Longny, the French artillery was replying to the German fire, and making very fair practice, though I observed that the range was generally too short. The room at the top of the tower in which I found myself was full of soldiers, who had loopholed the walls, but the enemy were not within range, or rather were not thought to be so, until suddenly a large body of infantry, which was supposed to have been German for the first moment or two, unexpectedly opened a hot fire upon a regiment drawn up beneath the walls of the château. Then from every loophole and crevice in the towers and walls rolled an incessant fire of rifles, and the chassepot balls seemed to rain upon the roofs and walls in reply, until by degrees the old castle became the centre of the fight, and, as it seemed to me, with every possible chance of being taken. The lieutenant in command of the party in the loopholed chamber told me it had been occupied at 2 o'clock that morning, just ten minutes before the French could reach it, and that, in fact, the struggle for this position had opened the battle. Unfortunately, it was not yet over, and the room was getting so full of smoke, and the clatter of the rifle balls on the roof so unpleasant, that, fearing they might be followed by shot and shell, I descended to the courtyard. Here, too, the ubiquitous chassepot bullets kept "pinging" about. The wall on the side of the French attack was very low; behind it were lying German wounded, drawing the enemy upon them, and consequently into the yard, which made it advisable for those who wished to cross it to make a run for it. Every available cover concealed a rifleman, but the enemy were closing round, and the fire becoming hotter, until it seemed to me that the moment was rapidly approaching when the château and all that it contained would fall into the enemy's hands, and this letter would either not be written or have quite another date. The courtyard being as bad as the tower, and the rooms full of groaning wounded, I ascended again, like "Sister Ann," to see if any help was coming, and arrived just in time to see, through a loophole which a soldier kindly vacated, the Hanseatic Brigade come up at the double on the right flank of the enemy, while Prince Albrecht's cavalry appeared most opportunely on the left. The French did not await the charge of the cavalry. They had made a gallant fight of it, and it was no shame to them if, attacked on three sides, they fell back on the hamlet, in which, I have already said, were French reserves. As they did so the men of the Free Towns opened a terrific fire upon them, covering the field with killed and wounded; it was a great relief in one sense, but so dearly purchased that it was hard to say which was most painful—the prospect of being involved in a hand-to-hand fight inside the castle, or the sight of the slaughter which preserved one from such a fate. After this the tide of battle rolled gradually away: the Germans attacked the hamlet in force, and after a fight, very plainly seen from the tower, finally took it, while in the far distance large bodies of French troops, coming up to the scene of action in rear of the village, plainly indicated that the day was by no means nearly over. It was now only half-past 12—the last half-hour had seemed an age, and the incessant roaring of artillery as it rose and fell was like the breaking of a heavy surf. The day was frosty and cloudless, but a little gusty; and the variations of the wind modulated the din of the battle as it slowly receded. I now descended from my tower with a view of following the slowly advancing Germans; in order to do so I had to cross the field I had just looked down on, now thickly strewed with killed and wounded; it was impossible to make rapid progress, for at every step a wounded man besought help either to put his knapsack under his head, or his blanket over him, or to move a wounded limb. One poor Frenchman lying on his face in a deep furrow was so jammed in it that he could not move, and his position seemed to cause him excruciating agony. In one place I counted 20 Frenchmen lying in as many square yards; it was a relief to see the ambulance train slowly steering its way among them, and to be able to tell them that help was approaching. Crossing this field of blood, I reached the hamlet, which was now in possession of the Germans, and met a column of about 200 French prisoners, who were far more soldier-like in their appearance than those captured in the neighbourhood of Chateauneuf and Bretoncelles. About 1 o'clock the village of Longny was set on fire, and a large farm about a quarter of a mile left of it was blazing fiercely; at the same time the firing on the extreme left increased suddenly to a continued roar, above which the peculiar and incessant roll of the mitrailleuse was clearly to be distinguished. At this moment the position of the battle, so far as I was able to make it out, was as follows:—To the left, in the neighbourhood of Artenay and upon the high road leading to Orleans, were engaged the whole of the 22nd or Wittich Division, with half of the 15th or Treskow Division; then came an interval of about two miles, and the Bavarian corps, with the other half of the 17th Division, composed the army whose fortunes I was watching. But those who have tried to follow the movements of armies during a battle know how impossible it is to do more than chronicle the events that come under their own observation, the vast area over which the operations extend, the difficulty of distinguishing the troops at a distance, the dense masses of smoke arising not merely from artillery fire but from burning houses, and the impossibility with any kind of safety, in these days of long ranges, of approaching near enough to see the warmest episodes of the fight, all render a comprehensive account of a battle upon the same day upon which it is fought beyond descriptive power. Each officer one meets knows what he has been doing, but nothing more; and it is not until one has been able to compare notes and correct them at Head-Quarters that it is possible to tell exactly how the battle was fought and won. With the left wing were the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and the Duke of Meiningen, and it is probable that before the close of the action some of the troops under the command of Prince Frederick Charles came to the support of the Grand Duke. The German army engaged at this point amounted to about 30,000 men. The right wing, consisting of an equal number, was commanded by General Von der Tann, whom I found with his Staff standing near a battery of artillery on the road leading from the hamlet to Longny. At this moment Colonel Krensky galloped from the left wing with the news that in spite of the heavy firing all was going on well there. The battle was now to some extent concentrated at the latter village. Early in the day it had been taken by the Bavarians, who had been again driven out, and it was now warmly disputed between its present occupants and the Hanseatic Brigade, who, after having done such good service at the old chateau, were sent forward to take it. The country here rises and falls in gentle undulations like the sea in a ground swell; it was only from these crests that anything could be seen and then usually little more than the parallel lines of smoke could be distinguished. From my present position, however, I could see the French advancing along a ridge to the handsome chateau which I have already mentioned as standing behind Longny and from which they had never been driven. Here immediately behind a mill and a wall which seemed to run from it almost to the chateau, they maintained their position, and although they were finally driven out of the village, in which the Germans captured two cannon; they held the wall and the chateau until dusk, though it is not impossible they were obliged to abandon it finally, as, late in the day, Prince Albrecht was sent far round to the right with his cavalry to turn the position, and, when I last saw him through my glasses, was evidently on the point of getting into the French rear. Meantime, and before this movement was made, some artillery and two brigades advanced to the attack of the French, who occupied the ridge for some distance to the right of the chateau, and the remainder of the afternoon was spent chiefly in an artillery fire, the Germans being unable for some time to force the French from their position. Altogether the latter fought remarkably well, and, in the opinion of the German officers, showed more *élan* than the troops they have already conquered. Still, they were pushed back between three and four miles altogether, retreating steadily, and, as I have already said, holding one position until nearly the end. During the attack on the old castle at Goury there was certainly a moment when the fortunes of the day were undecided; but after half-past 12, although they brought up heavy reserves, they never had a chance of recovering their ground; the most they could hope to do was to lose it as slowly as possible, and in this they succeeded. Considering the forces opposed to them, the result cannot be considered discouraging to the young Republican army, and it is probable the attack will be renewed to-morrow. The day closed with a bright red sunset and a sharp clear frost, which made me shudder to think of the poor fellows who must be wounded too late to be found by the ambulances before dark, and who will lie out all this bitter cold night, under the bright moon, and be frozen stiff and stark in the morning. As it was, numbers of wounded men whom I spoke to were completely numbed, even with a sun shining upon them; but the last two nights have been the first of real winter, and the ice is already thick. The shells kept bursting and the chassepot bullets thudding into the ground more and more wildly as it became too dark to take aim, and I was standing talking to General Von der Tann on the fortunes of the day, when his boot was cut open by a rifle ball, fortunately without wounding his foot. Two of his Staff had been wounded earlier in the day. No matter where you are, or how far from the enemy, the grasshopper-sound of these balls buzzes about in the air in every direction, and when the battle-field is a plain there is nothing to check their progress. As the evening darkened, the glare of burning villages lit up the landscape, and still the firing went on, and still on the extreme left the mitrailleuses kept up their incessant roar, until at last, as I groped my way back across the ploughed fields by the light of the burning villages, I could hear the cheers betokening some German success; but it was too late, and I was too tired, to make any attempt to find out what it was. The important thing when one is finding one's way in the dark from a battle field is not to wander in the direction of the enemy, and three anxious hours elapsed before I once more found myself in my quarters at Janville, thankful to have a room and a fire, but haunted all the more by the thoughts of the fearful sufferings of those who, wounded and dying, have neither. It is now 1 o'clock a.m., and snow is falling.

P.S. Dec. 4, 5 a.m.—The French have fallen back at all points. The left wing captured between four and five thousand prisoners and sixteen guns, and finally stormed all the French positions.

THE FRENCH RETREAT ON ORLEANS.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.)

ORLEANS, Dec. 4.

It is somewhat premature to date this letter from Orleans, and yet I don't know what other name to give to my present abode, unless I call it the Faubourg of Nôtre Dame les Aides, which probably would convey a somewhat indefinite idea to your readers. I will presently explain how it happens that we are obliged to in a suburb. In consequence of the report received early this morning from an officer of high standing, that the enemy had evacuated Orleans during the night, and would be found to-day in full retreat upon the other bank of the Loire, I made straight for the highroad from the Farm of Beaugency, and reached it at the small town of Chevilly, the occupation of which by the Germans had closed the operations of the previous day. All along the route, as far as the eye could reach, marched the army of Prince Frederick Charles, and we met the new Field-Marshal himself as we entered the village. Proceeding in all innocence along the highroad to Orleans, and little dreaming of further opposition, our progress was suddenly arrested by the explosion of a shell not many yards before our horses' heads, and a battery of artillery dashing to the front soon gave notice, in a sufficiently loud tone, that the business of the day had begun, and that the idea of the French abandoning the defence of Orleans without further resistance was altogether premature. Proceeding to the ridge upon which the battery was posted, the French position was plainly visible. Straight before us the Imperial *chaussée*, lined with the inevitable rows of poplars, led into the village of Sercottes. At the entrance to this village it was barricaded, and upon a rising ground to the left the French had placed the battery which had opened fire upon the advancing foe. To the left of this highroad, and parallel to it, runs the railway, skirting a wood. On the right of the road there was a copse, then an open space, then another copse, and then the first houses of the village. In both these woods the enemy had posted sharpshooters, and the fire of the battery from the village was the signal for a pretty warm cross rifle fire from both woods. The of chassepot bullets and the bursting of shells at this time warned amateurs that the period of rash exploration was brought to a close; and the whole column was halted, and skirmishers thrown into the woods right and left, who, to judge from the rapid musketry fire which followed, soon found themselves in tolerably close quarters with the enemy. The Army Corps with which I now found myself for the first time since I had seen them at the capitulation of Metz was the 9th commanded by General von Manstein, including the Hessian division under Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt and a division of Schleswig-Holsteiners. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was approaching Orleans by another route, so as to take the retreating French on the left flank, while the 3rd Army Corps, under Prince Frederick Charles, was making a corresponding movement on their right flank. We, therefore, found ourselves in the centre, and at 10 o'clock were in pretty close quarters with the enemy. Steadily did the German riflemen advance through the woods, pushing their enemy before them, and leaving behind them a melancholy track of killed and wounded, and it was not until past 11 that the village was carried by troops sent along the line of the railway. As the French retreated at a run, but by no means in a panic, I could see the shot pelting into their ranks; and the numerous dead which lay on the ground as I passed over it not long afterwards told of the terrible havoc which the German artillery had made in the course of a few moments. As the incessant rattle in the woods somewhat subsided, I advanced to the edge of the first copse on the main road, and then, through an opening between the two woods, I could see the French in position at a mill on rising ground, from which a battery soon replied with terrible effect to a German battery which had opened upon it. Not many minutes elapsed, however, ed by the Germans, who, following up their advantage, turned their left flank, and soon drove the French from the mill both to the right and left of the main road. In a couple of hours the village of Sercottes was won, and we were passing through its silent and battered street. Entering the cottage of a French peasant to find a little warmth—for a bitterly cold north wind was blowing, and the day was clear and frosty—I was astonished by his meeting my request for a place near his fire by a demand that I should blow out his brains with my revolver; the French army, two days ago, he said, had taken all the wire of his vine trellises to make a telegraph with, and now the Prussians had come, and taken what remained of his property, and life was not worth having. He hated the French, and he hated the Prussians, and, above all, he hated that *coquin* of an Emperor, who had brought all this misery upon him; and with that he burst into a violent fit of tears, and implored to be put to death. This state of hysterical desperation is not uncommon among the French peasantry, and is a painful illustration of the terrible effects of war upon those who are most completely innocent of any complicity in it or desire for it. The lull of more than an hour which succeeded the capture of Sercottes fostered the hope that the French had made their last stand, and that we should have no more trouble before entering Orleans. Vain hope. We had not proceeded a mile out of the village when an ominous halt occurred, and again the arrival of unexpected shell produced a momentary disturbance along the line. In the meantime, the infantry which had taken Sercottes, and which covered the plain to the right of the road (while the woods to the left were filled with skirmishers), steadily advanced to the brow of a hill from which the first French fire came, and which was speedily evacuated under a hot artillery fire, which saved the Germans the trouble of storming it. We had a glorious view of them as they advanced up the gentle slope, while still further to the right were cavalry, and beyond them more artillery and infantry, making a long detour so as to turn the French position. In the extreme distance, and just disappearing over the crest of the hill, was apparently the whole French army, to judge from the masses of men which, like a wave, rolled over it and vanished, leaving behind them as they did so a line of white smoke. Altogether, so far as I was able to judge, the retreat of the French to-day was admirably conducted. They disputed every available point, retreated in perfect order, and as slowly as was consistent with the knowledge of the fact, which probably they had obtained, that two other German *corps d'armée* besides that one with which they were engaged were marching as rapidly as possible from opposite directions to get at their rear. I have not said anything of the perfect steadiness of the Germans and the irresistible combination of good generalship and bravery which seems to secure them a victory whenever they meet the enemy, but, considering what they have suffered, it is only due to the French to say that during these last four days, in which they have steadily resisted the advance of the German troops, they have done so with a pertinacity and a doggedness which were not supposed to be in the French character. When we remember the qualities for which the French nation is celebrated, and those which they are supposed to lack, we cannot but admit that we are agreeably surprised by a retreat which has already involved four days of tolerably hard fighting, including the first, which I did not see, and which was so disastrous to the Bavarians—a which, so far as the enemy has been able to judge, as yet produced no symptoms of demoral French captain, who had been taken that the officer in command was G Paladine, and it is the general officers that if there had been an such troops in the ear mig ever have bee

not know how many prisoners were taken to-day. I did not see more than 300; but, to judge from our present experience, the Army of the Loire does not seem of the kind that capitulates. The battle-field extended over such a great distance of ground that in no place were the dead and wounded lying at all thick, though from the numbers that passed on stretchers the loss on both sides must be considerable. We have no means of forming any idea of what passed in the woods. An open flat country, in the absence of a church steeple of some elevated position, is bad enough to see a battle in, but when, in addition, it is covered with clumps of wood, it is utterly impossible to know what is going on, except on a very limited area. The village which crowns the last height before entering Orleans, and is six kilometres from it, is called Montjoie. It was 2 o'clock before it was taken, but the day's work was by no means over. The French had again merely retired to a new position, and the roar of the mitrailleuses seemed this time to impart a more formidable tone to the resistance, though probably they did not practically add very much to the French powers of defence. We have now left the flat plains of the Beauce, and got into a land of hillsides and vineyards, which are more easily defensible, and very difficult for cavalry to operate in. From this point we could see the roofs of the houses of Orleans, hear the firing, and see the shells bursting in the air; but it was impossible any more to wander from the roadside in search of good points of view, for almost in every direction it was intercepted by hills and vineyards, and we were compelled to content ourselves with waiting until a movement of the column indicated that our onward progress was once more safe. The distant rattle of small arms and the occasional roar of cannon by no means ended with the close of the day, though the nature of the country was such as we advanced that it was impossible to see anything without coming under a hotter fire than a correspondent is justified in doing, even had there been daylight. So I contented myself with following the pace and the fortunes of the column, which seemed principally engaged in futile endeavours to keep itself warm. At last the welcome signal was given, and we moved slowly on under a bright moon, and found ourselves at about 7 o'clock entering the outermost suburb of Orleans. The fire had by this time died away; all seemed still, and an obliging gendarme who halted the column made an exception in my favour, and said I might drive on into the city if I liked. Nothing doubting, I pursued my way along the broad street by which the town is entered, and which was crammed with German soldiers. At last I passed nearly all these; every window was shut, not a soul except those who composed the attacking force was visible, and I was just congratulating myself on the prospect of bed and dinner, for I had eaten nothing but bread since the preceding morning, when the carriage was abruptly halted, and before I could ask the reason I was answered by the unwelcome sound of bullets whizzing in every direction and pattering against the walls most unpleasantly. Then I saw that the regiment was all packed closely under the houses on one side of the street, and that the other was exposed to the fire from a barricade some distance beyond, from which in the clear moonlight so large an object as a carriage was distinctly visible. This discovery involved the execution of a very rapid strategical movement to the rear, much to the amusement of the soldiers, who were looking on at my ignominious retreat, and thus it happens that my letter cannot, properly speaking, be dated from the town of Orleans. The fact is that every inch of the ten miles which we have been ten hours in accomplishing to-day has been warmly disputed by the enemy, who take advantage of the moon to keep up the fight, and who seem determined to make a fortress of the town. It is sincerely to be hoped that this will not be done, and that the Germans will not be forced to the distressing alternative of bombarding a city of sixty thousand inhabitants, which really cannot long be successfully defended. Meantime the night is one full of excitement. An amiable Frenchman, dwelling a few hundred yards from the "warm corner" which forms the limit of German occupation for the present, has charitably taken me in; but as for sleep, with the rattle of artillery waggons shaking the old house as they gallop past as if they were fire-engines, and the hoarse earnest words of command of the officers of the regiments that are marching, halting, piling arms, marching again, and sometimes going at the double, and every now and then the sound of a cannon or a short irregular fire of rifles; and what with the feeling that something may happen—for, after all, even Germans may be fallible in war—and that the French may regain the suburb [illegible] difficult, and sleep, if it come too soundly, may prove a doubtful boon. Under any circumstances, the situation is one full of novelty and interest. Within a few doors is Prince Louis of Hesse, and General Wittich with his Division is also in the suburb. He commands part of the Mecklenburg Army. Where the Grand Duke himself is or where Prince Frederick Charles may be, it is difficult to say. General von der Tann and his Bavarians have marched upon Beaugency, between this town and Blois, with a view of cutting off the French retreat. Meantime all the indications promise another warm day to-morrow.

December 5, 9 a.m.

The city of Orleans was evacuated this morning at 3 o'clock, as the Mecklenburg Division entered it from the route of Chartres. The Bavarians arrived at the same time by the route of La Chapelle, having been hotly engaged with the enemy throughout the day, and taken six cannon at Boulay. Upwards of 4,000 prisoners have been taken; the Army of the Loire is dispersed, and retreating by both banks of the Loire; the railway of the right bank has been broken by the cavalry division of General Stolberg; a battery of four guns was captured by the Brown Hussars, and eight 24-pound guns of the Hessian Brigade. The French losses have been very heavy, and numbers of prisoners have remained in the town to give themselves up. The German losses during the last three days' fighting have been comparatively light. The morning is glorious, and the entry of the entire German army, consisting of upwards of 150,000 men, is as a spectacle in the highest degree interesting and imposing. I have only time hurriedly to give you these facts, gleaned in haste to catch the courier, who is on the point of leaving. Prince Frederick Charles, with the 3rd Army Corps, entered from the left also during the night.

THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

Bordeaux, Dec. 11.

An official despatch announces that the Prussians have appeared at Contres, Montrichard, and Romorantin. The *Moniteur* says that reinforcements are incessantly arriving from the east and west of France, and are being despatched to the French generals, in order to render impregnable several important positions. These reinforcements are equally divided between the two Armies of the Loire.

Frequent engagements have been fought between the different army corps encamped on the long line of battle extending from Le Mans beyond Vierzon.

No Belgian mails have been received here since the 5th, no English mails since the 7th, and no mails at all from Tours.

December 15.

Nothing is as yet known of the attack of the Prussians on Blois. The valley is almost entirely filled with the enemy, other corps of whom occupy the left bank of the river Loire.

A ministerial despatch dated to-day, and addressed to the prefects, states that no news has been received from the Loire.

The evacuation by the enemy of the triangle formed by Verneuil, Brezolles, and Dreux has been confirmed.

THE FIGHTING ON THE LOIRE.

Royal Head-quarters, Versailles, [illegible] 13.

The King has sent the following telegram to the Queen:—

"After [illegible] Beaugency, which lasted four days, and which all of them ended victoriously for us, even if, in consequence of the superior numbers of the enemy, no important ground was gained, the enemy unexpectedly withdrew towards Blois and Tours. This step probably was made in consequence of his serious losses, while ours were small. Many deserters have come in there, as well as at Rouen. Many of the Mobile Guards have thrown away their arms and accoutrements, and have returned home; but enough still remain. To-day a rapid thaw is taking place."

Bordeaux, Dec. 13.

An official despatch, published here this morning, states that the last important engagement, which was fought on the 10th inst. by the army under General Chanzy, lasted from 8 a.m. till 5.30 p.m., the French taking 400 prisoners, and recapturing the village of Origny. The prisoners confirm the belief that the enemy's losses were severe on the 9th and 10th, great numbers having fallen as victims of our mitrailleuses. On our part the losses were not unimportant.

In the valley of the Loire, the enemy appears to develop a movement on the left bank of the river.

THE WAR OF 1870.

XXI.

(*Saturday Review.*)

Once more there is a pause after a crisis of startling, indeed of pathetic, interest in this most singular of wars; and we are enabled to review with some distinctness the events which have apparently left the Germans, for the third time since the first blow was struck, completely masters of their enemies' fate. For the new Prince-Marshal of Prussia, no unworthy successor of the old hussar who once bore that honoured title, has come up to, and for the time being completely disposed of, that Army of the Loire gathered with such pains, disciplined with such severity, on which France had once more pinned her stricken hopes. And simultaneously with the noble effort at relief from the South, as no doubt arranged by the French commanders, Trochu has essayed his own movement from within Paris, and failed almost as decisively as D'Aurelle from without.

The delay of the latter in making his great attempt may have been due partly to the want of cartage which we have before adverted to, and partly to the state of the heavy roads which lay before him. But it was evidently chiefly necessary for the purpose of completing that concentration which the camp he had formed in the wooded heights to the north of Orleans was used, as we last week pointed out, effectually to conceal. From his right especially he drew, [illegible] his new powers as Commander-in-Chief, reinforcements more than equal to the army of two corps with which he had gained his first success over Von der Tann. The Eighteenth Corps, formed at Nevers; the Nineteenth, raised nearer the centre of France; the Twentieth, known hitherto as the Army of the East and [illegible], moved up to the front by the higher [illegible], and made a right wing nearly [illegible] this force, stretching through the [illegible] hills which run along the north [illegible] Orleans up to Châteauneuf. [illegible] these separate armies were [illegible] (Crenzot, for example, [illegible] be at Chagny, near the [illegible], on the Loire) does infinite credit to the French administration. About the 26th the army intended for the relief of Paris had been nearly got together, the Seventeenth Corps closing up to the rear of the left wing, and the whole mustered about 200,000 strong. It was only waiting apparently for some signal that Trochu was ready to co-operate when it became partially engaged, by the force of circumstances, with the forces in its front.

These, too, were now concentrating to resist the attempt which Von Moltke had divined. After the false alarm of a movement on Paris by Dreux, which had drawn attention at Versailles, was dissipated by the Duke of Mecklenburg's successes over the petty levies which had created it, that general's triumphant progress towards Le Mans was suddenly checked by orders directing him to return and close in upon the right of Von der Tann, who lay isolated in front of the French camp. It had been discovered that D'Aurelle had not really moved, and it was either known or guessed that behind his screen of wood he was receiving large reinforcements to enable him to make a direct advance in overwhelming strength.

Whilst the Duke of Mecklenburg drew in from the vicinity of Le Mans, and, making some movements which served for feints of a direct advance on Tours, marched due eastward on Chateaudun, more important reinforcements still were on their way towards the other flank of Von der Tann. The march of Prince Frederick Charles with the three corps set free from Metz was reported from day to day, and correctly enough, to be directed steadily on the passages of the Yonne, so as to cover all the country between Fontainebleau and the Loire with the head of his columns as soon as he got across the former stream. The Tenth Corps was the left or southernmost of the Prince's three columns, and had a less direct road than the Third and Ninth in their marches. In spite of every exertion it was the 21st before its advance guard came into position at Montargis, between the extreme right of the Army of the Loire and Paris. On the 23rd, having been directed to close in on the Third Corps, the leading brigade accomplished the junction near Beaune; but the rearmost had much difficulty in following next day, for the French right, being close to them, and discovering a movement along its front, advanced at right angles, taking them in flank, and but for the superior steadiness of the veterans of General Voights-Rhetz, his men would have suffered severely in the affairs of Ladon and Maitzières. As it was, they made their way on to the rest of the corps at Beaune; but since they gave up in so doing the villages which had sheltered them in this difficult flank march, it was natural that the French were elated by a supposed advantage, which in a moral sense was a real one. Prince Frederick Charles had, however, now united his army. His right touched Von der Tann's left towards Toury, and he only awaited the arrival of the Duke of Mecklenburg on the other flank of the Bavarians to commence the attack.

Meanwhile the time had come when D'Aurelle was about to move from his intrenchments, and take the offensive on his side in the effort to relieve Paris. The first attempt to do this was made along the cross-road which leads direct from Orleans on Nemours through Beaune, now become the head-quarters of the Tenth Corps; and the Eighteenth French Corps which (apparently supported by the Twentieth) made the effort on the 28th, naturally came at once into collision with Voights-Rhetz. The fight for the possession of Beaune was long and obstinate; but the Prince, arriving in person with half the Third Corps and the First Cavalry Division (said to be under Hartmann), brought the balance to the German side, and beat off the French with the loss of between one and two thousand prisoners. His own loss was over a thousand men, and Beaune itself was so severely treated in the fight that it was found untenable afterwards, so that the Germans abandoning it gave some colour to the claim of a victory made on the other side.

On the 29th and 30th there was a rest after this check of D'Aurelle's, but on Thursday, the 1st, that general, having received decisive intelligence of the struggle at Paris being begun, advanced his left wing to attempt on the west side of the Orleans-Artenay-Paris road what the right had failed in on the east; and thus began the series of severe actions which lasted all the rest of the week, and never wholly ceased until the French had lost Orleans once more. General Chanzy, with the Sixteenth Corps, was on his extreme left, supported by the Seventeenth, and General Sonnis (or Sonnet), with the Fifteenth, filled the space between him and the Paris road. The former advanced according to orders, and attacked with great spirit the villages in front of him occupied by Von der Tann's outposts, carrying them one after another, and advancing the French line so as to threaten next day to turn the [illegible] Frederick Charles had at once sent orders to the Duke of Mecklenburg to close in his right in support of the Bavarians, and directed that their united corps should take the offensive as soon as the movement was complete.

The fight westward of Artenay, which ensued on the morning of the 2nd, was decisive of the immediate fate of D'Aurelle's whole army. The Fifteenth Corps, heavily pressed, was soon thrown into confusion, and its chief, in attempting to rally it, was made prisoner, so that it yielded the piece of ground to the north of Artenay along the railroad which it had lately occupied, and in its retreat exposed the right of the Sixteenth Corps, which fell back with it. The Prince saw his advantage, and followed it up next day by advancing his centre, the Ninth and Third Corps, which struck at the French on the Paris and Pithiviers roads, and drove them back to their original position near the city, the Duke of Mecklenburg at the same time pressing the left wing back on the intrenched villages, close to it, which General Treskow with the Twenty-second Division, co-operating with the Bavarians, stormed on Sunday morning, with severe loss to the Germans.

Whilst the centre of D'Aurelle's army was thus driven into the camp before the city, the advance of Prince Frederick Charles on the Pithiviers road had cut in between them and the right wing, composed of the Eighteenth and Twentieth Corps. These were, therefore, forced into a separate retreat and crossed the Loire higher up, at points considerably above the city. Similarly the Sixteenth and Seventeenth fell back on the old French line of advance on the north side of the Loire, as though retiring on Blois, and so became divided from the rest of the army. It is evident that D'Aurelle considered his position untenable on Sunday morning, though, at Gambetta's urgent instance, he made an effort to hold it. This, however, it proved impossible for him to do. The successes of the German right under General Treskow and Von der Tann, would have rendered the fall of the city certain [illegible] a similar attack of the Ninth Corps, on the eastern side, carried the Prussians of Mannstein into the railway station close to the place. After dark, the city was summoned, and yielded without further resistance by General Pallières, who had commanded D'Aurelle's centre, and now covered the retreat of the army as it filed over the river, leaving of course many prisoners, and all the heavy guns mounted to defend the camps, in the enemy's hands.

Before Paris the French fared hardly better than before Orleans in their offensive undertaking. This was designed for the evening of the 29th, and was to be made across the inward or northernmost of the two loops of the Marne which cover the south-east angle of the chain of forts between Nogent and Charenton. Vinoy's corps was to make a diversion up the Seine on Choisy, whilst Ducrot himself, with Renault's, was to cross the Marne suddenly and drive back the Germans posted there, so as either to press forward in the direction of Fontainebleau, where it was hoped that D'Aurelle might be heard of, or at least cut for the time the Prussian communication with Versailles. Owing to a sudden flood upon the Marne, the main sortie had to be deferred until the morning of the 30th, and although the stream was rapidly crossed and the inward bend of the Marne successfully occupied up to its extremity, the Wurtemberg troops, supported [illegible] and parts of the Second and Sixth Corps, gallantly resisted an attempt of Ducrot to get far beyond so as to deploy on a larger front than the mile and a quarter allowed him by the loop. Indeed, as their reinforcements came up they naturally took the offensive, and recovered their ground to within rifle range of the villages of Brie and Champigny, which mark its eastern end. The sortie of Vinoy was a mere feint, apparently to distract the attention of the Germans, and a gallant effort for the same purpose made from St. Denis on the northern side, with the assistance of a steamer, carried the French into the village of Epinal on the Seine, but only to cause reserve troops of the Fourth Corps to be brought up, and recover it before it was strengthened sufficiently for keeping. The losses on both sides this day were naturally heavy, and produced quietude on the 1st; but on the 2nd fighting was resumed at dawn by the attack of the Germans on the villages of Brie and Champigny. Although the Saxons carried the former by surprise, and the Wurtembergers made their way into part of the latter, it was found impossible to hold them under the crushing fire directed on them from the French works, and they were finally abandoned, and with them the attempt to reach Ducrot's bridges. But the French Generals now decided to abandon—for what reasons are not yet known—the attempt to break out at this point, and on the evening of the 3rd their troops were withdrawn from the left bank of the Marne altogether, and posted more to the north, about Vincennes. This, however, was done so openly as hardly to [illegible] the intention of renewing the attack on that side.

Great as have been the disasters of the French at Paris and on the Loire, [illegible] want of success there was not owing to the same [illegible] slowness and uncertainty of action which has [illegible] Normandy and the North of France into the hands of the German corps under Manteuffel. Relieved from his temporary detention about Soissons and Compiègne that General advanced at once upon Amiens, as we last week described. Having driven out of the field the Army of the North (which Faidherbe, it seems, had not arrived to take charge of at the time of its defeat), Manteuffel next advanced direct on Rouen, before which place the resistance of a loosely-handled body of Mobiles hardly served to detain his advanced guard. On the 5th the fine old city was in his hands, its would-be defenders having dispersed with the loss of some hundreds of prisoners, and without more than a dozen or two of the Germans being put *hors de combat*, whereas the battle before Amiens had cost Goeben's corps thirteen hundred men, owing to the gallant stand made by a division of Marines. In the North the French have no other hope left them now than to detain German troops in that part by the resistance of the frontier fortresses, towards which Faidherbe has retired. Havre is already threatened by Manteuffel, and its fall, as we write, unless Briand inspire his troops with a better spirit than they have yet shown, seems merely to be a question of days. The German operations will then have fairly begun to cripple the strong side of the French—their marine power.

Our chronicle of actual events is this week so long as to forbid our passing into reflections. There are, of course, some striking observations to be made on the crisis just passed through—a crisis to the Germans in a much more real sense than to their enemies—but these must of necessity for the present be deferred. For, as we write, we learn that the right wing of Prince Frederick Charles has followed up the retreat of the French left, and brought it to action on the ground between Meung and St. Laurent, where General Chanzy lay a month since, before D'Aurelle's advance against the Bavarians, and which he now seeks to hold on the defensive, protecting his right by the Loire and his left by the Forest of Marchenoir. This he is reported to have done with success in some sharp skirmishes on the 7th, said at the date of our last news to be continued on Thursday. Chanzy has borne himself like a true soldier ever since the campaign on the Loire began, and it will surprise no one that he is selected to succeed D'Aurelle, whom Gambetta, somewhat overhastily, has removed from the army he had formed, whilst Bourbaki is sent back to that very command in the North of which he was not long since deprived. Of the rumours now floating of an armistice it is unnecessary to speak here.

NOTES FROM BOULOGNE.

(From the "Daily News'" Correspondent.)

Boulogne, Dec. 14.

A very unfortunate affair took place on the 5th inst. at St. Quentin. Three Uhlans rode suddenly into the Grande Place, and their unexpected appearance gave rise to such menacing demonstrations on the part of the populace, that they deemed it best to retire with all speed. They re-joined a Prussian column which was marching towards the town, and of which they were the éclaireurs, and returned to St. Quentin, accompanied by the advance guard of the infantry; but meanwhile the crowd on the Grande Place had greatly increased, and when the Prussian soldiers arrived there they were received with a volley of stones, and sundry shots were fired. This was sufficient; the Prussians fired into the crowd, two men and a woman were killed on the spot three men were seriously, and a number of others slightly, wounded. The two men leave behind them in all eight children, and the woman "several."

In consequence of these events the Prussian commander sent a written notice to the Municipal Council, requiring them to present themselves the next morning at his quarters, threatening to bombard the town if his request were not complied with. The councillors obeyed the summons, and the Prussian chief retained two of their number as hostages; the remainder, on their return to the town, issued a proclamation to the citizens enjoining on them the necessity of maintaining order during the sojourn of the enemy in their midst.

Since then, as you are aware, the French have re-occupied St. Quentin, and it is rumoured here that they retook it in the night *à l'arme blanche*—a poetical phrase signifying capture at the bayonet's point, and without firing. The official reports, however, do not give countenance to this rumour.

The new decree ordering the expulsion of the Germans from Boulogne is being very rigorously carried out; those even who have lived here for twenty or thirty years have received notice to quit, and cannot obtain grace.

The number of beggars here and in the department has greatly increased lately, and the Prefect, on the ground that there are a good many spies moving about, has issued a notice to all mendicants and strollers, requiring them to present themselves at Arras to have their papers viséd.

THE GERMANS AT DIEPPE.

(From an English Resident.)

Dieppe, Dec. 10.

For the last week Dieppe has been in a state of disquietude, fearing the arrival of the much-dreaded Prussians, who yesterday took possession of the town. About 9 a.m. a few Uhlans galloped in, pistol in hand. Some spread themselves over the place; others rode direct to the Hôtel de Ville; others, again, seized the telegraph; others installed themselves in the Post-office. All was done methodically, quickly, and quietly, and half an hour after their arrival they had picketed their horses, having fully satisfied themselves that they might calmly wait the arrival of the main body of their comrades.

Naturally, all was excitement. Flags of every nation under the sun floated from the windows. People seemed to think that every nationality but that of France would be exempt from billets, but people were grievously disappointed. All those on whom the lot fell had to receive their soldier guests. The houses of the English were, apparently, at a premium,—perhaps a delicate compliment to the proverbial hospitality of our country.

At midday the detachment marched in. First came a battalion of the Line, small but compact men, apparently hardened into such working order as to be able to go anywhere or do anything. They came [illegible] band. Their band discoursed music which, it must be confessed, was not the most eloquent; perhaps the discord of war had infected even the sweet strains of Fatherland. After them came a squadron of Cuirassiers, then the officer in command, and finally some hundred Uhlans. An hour after their entry the town was quiet, the men lounging about as if they were perfectly at home.

The inhabitants of the place were at first in great fear—a dread in which the English participated. Not content with the English flag, some houses had notices in German to say that they were English dwellings or English property. One of our worthy chaplains (we have three resident here) had inscribed over his portal that he was "Capellan" of the English at Dieppe, and he is reported to have taken his stand at his gate clad in full academicals to overawe the advancing Teutons.

All such precautions were needless. A more quiet or better behaved set of men never entered a town. No requisitions were made; nothing was required at the hands of the officials but a little wine, brandy, and tobacco. No damage was done but an overhauling of the castle and the breaking of some 1,500 old flint guns—a needless trouble, for they could have damaged no one but the men who might be rash enough to fire them.

A little before 8 on Saturday morning the troops marched out, taking the road for Paris, and so ended the much-dreaded but innocuous occupation of Dieppe.

NOTES FROM HAVRE.

(From the "Daily News'" Correspondent.)

Havre, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

We have had no news from any quarter for the past two or three days. All telegraphic communication with the outer world being cut off, we are quite in the dark with regard to the advance of the Prussians; but it is stated that they have halted at Bolbec, awaiting [illegible]

Should they not arrive before the fortifications [illegible] very few days, it is the intention of the authorities to send forward the French troops here to meet them. The opinion is gaining ground that the object of the enemy in threatening Havre is to prevent the 50,000 men at present in this garrison from joining the Army of the Loire or co-operating with the sorties from Paris.

After posting my letter last night, the greatest excitement prevailed in town, caused by the arrival of General Briant's aide-de-camp with orders for 5,000 Mobiles to accompany him to Cherbourg. Crowds of people assembled in the streets and on the quays, and declared they would allow no soldier to embark. The aide-de-camp was obliged to conceal himself to avoid the fury of the populace. The exportation of several cannon to Cherbourg was also prevented yesterday by the people.

To-day I find the Municipal Council and the National Guards have unanimously protested against the order of General Briant.

Our Commandant Supérieur, General E. Mouchey, is most active and energetic in making everything ready for the defence of the town. To-day he has issued an order compelling all the cafés, &c., to close at 8 o'clock, from this date during the siege. This is certainly a step in the right direction, as it will prevent both officers and men from spending so much of their time in mere amusement, when they ought to find something of a more important nature to look after. It does appear strange to see French officers crowding the cafés and billiard [illegible] themselves with [illegible] almost at their [illegible]

General Mucqua[illegible] town to-day. He has had some severe [illegible] with advanced Uhlans along the outposts. On Sunday afternoon a number of those dragoons entered Montevillers, only six miles from here, and while in the act of carrying off some sacks of flour, were surprised by Francs-tireurs, who succeeded in making 23 prisoners.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

(By Telegraph.)

Berlin, Dec. 13.

In a Circular Note, dated the 3d of December, Prussia denounces the Luxemburg Neutrality Treaty of 1867, on the ground that the Luxemburg authorities connived at the provisioning [illegible] and suffered many French fugitives and escaped prisoners to return to France. The French Consul at Luxemburg kept an open office for the re-enlistment of his fugitive countrymen.

Dec. 14, 1:21 p.m.

There is reason to believe that the King of Holland, who is likewise Grand Duke of Luxemburg, has been for some time aware of the intention of Prussia to recede from the Luxemburg Neutralization Treaty unless the French Consul were prohibited from assisting the escaped prisoners to return to France and re-enter the army.

It is denied in Prussian official circles that there is any analogy between the denunciation of the Black Sea and the Luxemburg Treaties. Russia, at the time the alleged infractions of the Black Sea Treaty were committed, never favoured us with her opinion that the Treaty had been invalidated, but, waiting her opportunity, denounced it when the Powers were otherwise engaged; but Prussia receded from the Luxemburg compact the moment it was violated, in order to inform the Luxemburg Government they had forfeited the neutral action accorded them, and would be henceforth regarded as responsible agents.

Dec. 15, 4-10 p.m.

The Luxemburg affair will lead to no complications. Though Luxemburg, in consequence of the Prussian declaration, ceases to be a State neutralized by the common consent of all Europe, it is, nevertheless, acknowledged as an independent State. Only in the event of Luxemburg openly supporting France and injuring Germany would the latter be provoked to reprisals. But this is very improbable, seeing that the Grand Duke of Luxemburg is evidently not disquieted by the Prussian Note. The statement of the Brussels, Luxemburg, and Vienna Press, that the Grand Duke would not object to cede the Duchy to Germany, is not contradicted at Amsterdam.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Berlin, Dec. 14.

The despatch of Count Bismarck in reference to the violation of neutrality committed by Luxemburg says:—

"The North German Government in view of such conduct reserves to itself full liberty of action."

5 p.m.

The Federal Government has declared to the Powers concerned, and to the Grand Ducal Government of Luxemburg, that in the face of the latter's violations of neutrality the Federal Government must reserve for itself full freedom of future resolve.

Luxemburg, Dec. 15.

The address presented to Prince Henry by the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy gives expression to the anxiety caused by the German Note, and says Germany is mistaken in believing that Luxemburg has violated neutrality. It further implores the Prince not to allow the political existence of the Grand Duchy to be disposed of without the population being consulted.

Brussels, Dec. 15, 9 p.m.

The Brussels papers publish a despatch from Arlon which states that the King of Holland has sent the following telegram to the Government of Luxemburg:—

"I will defend the Treaty of 1867 and the honour and independence of the Grand Duchy. I approve all the acts of the Grand Ducal Government."

Luxemburg, Dec. 15 (1.55 p.m.)

The Patrotic Committee of Luxemburg has transmitted the following address to the Grand Duke—the King of Holland:—

"The population has learned with astonishment the contents of the German Note, accusing them of having openly violated the duties of neutrality, in consequence of which Prussia declares herself relieved from the obligation to respect the fortunate position of the Grand Duchy since the Treaty of London was concluded. The North German Government has been grossly deceived in its appreciation of the conduct of the Luxemburgers. Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the beloved representative of the Grand Duke, has witnessed the unceasing efforts of the Luxemburg Government to secure the maintenance of its neutrality. Neighbouring nations—Prussia, France, and Belgium—can bear witness that Luxemburg has always been first in the ranks of brotherly love and beneficence. The whole of Europe can ratify the assertion, in this solemn moment, of the unhappy people whose only defence is the conviction of what is right and just. Our poor country, more seriously menaced to day than ever before, in this dread crisis implores your Majesty to save Luxemburg, and not to permit the disposal of her political existence without the consent of the population."

NAPOLEON AT WILHELMSHOHE.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing on the 12th, says:—"The Emperor enjoys perfect health, and daily takes an airing on foot or horseback. There have been no arrivals of late at the castle. All reports about a second visit of the Empress, and her presence here, are incorrect. On Friday, during a walk through the park with several gentlemen of his suite, the Emperor spoke freely on the chances of his restoration. 'It would be well,' he said, 'if it were publicly understood that I never intend to remount the throne on the strength of a military *pronunciamiento*—by the aid of the soldiery, just as little as by that of Prussia. I am the sole Sovereign who governs, next to the grace of God, by the will of the people; and I shall never be unfaithful to the origin of my authority. The whole people which has four times approved of my election, must recall me by its deliberate votes, else I shall never return to France. The army possesses no more right to place me on the throne than had the lawyers and loafers to push me from it. The French people, whose Sovereign I am, has the sole decision.' The Emperor related that, shortly after the *plebiscite* of May, 1870, the Minister of War showed him a list containing the names of several hundred officers who secretly—in a few cases almost openly—had engaged in agitations favourable to the Orleans dynasty. Being asked again by the Minister what steps should be taken, the Emperor replied, "None whatever." "Thus," said Napoleon, "the officers who publish the present protest do not deserve to be charged with having turned anti-Bonapartists on account of the ill-success of our arms." This correspondent professes to have been informed, on the best authority, that for the last ten years a conspiracy has existed for the object of flooding the French army with officers of Orleanist sympathies. This statement, if true, carries out the views expressed by the Emperor.

PRICES OF "LUXURIES" IN PARIS.

The *Daily News'* correspondent, writing from Paris on 4th December, says:—

The following is a list of the prices of "luxuries":—Terrines of chicken, 16f.; of rabbit, 13f.; a fowl, 26f.; a rabbit, 18f.; a turkey, 60f.; a goose, 45f.; one cauliflower, 5f.; one cabbage, 4f.; dog is 2f. a lb.; a cat skinned costs 5f.; a rat, 1f.; if fat from the drains, 1f. 50c. Almost all the animals in the Jardin des Plantes have been eaten. They have averaged about 7f. a lb. Kangaroo, however, has been sold for 12f. the lb. Yesterday I dined with the correspondent of a London paper. He had managed to get a large piece of muffion, an animal which is, I believe, only found in Corsica. I can only describe it by saying that it tasted of muffion, and of nothing else. Without being absolutely bad, I do not think that I shall take up my residence in Corsica, in order habitually to feed upon it.

A LILLIPUTIAN NEWSPAPER.

We have received a rather curious specimen of French ingenuity—a copy of *Le Soir* of the 25th November, compressed, by means of photography, into a sheet measuring only three and a half by two and a half inches. This Lilliputian journal, nevertheless, presents the full contents of an ordinary full sized number, and with the aid of a good microscope can be read easily. It is printed on one side only of the little sheet, and is headed with a notice that it must be read as a transparency—that is, against the pane of a window, and with a magnifying-glass. This reduction of a newspaper to a very small size is not new; it has been often done as a photographic curiosity; but it is the first time that we have seen its application to practical business purposes; for in this way *Le Soir* can be sent out by the balloons in immense quantities, without any curtailment of its usual contents.—*Daily News.*

A ROMANCE OF WAR.

A correspondent sends the following story from Paris:—

"There is a story afloat about two young Mobiles who were wounded in the last engagement. It would appear that one being called to Paris to take part in its defence, the other voluntarily enlisted in order not to be separated from his friend. From their continual companionship they soon received the *sobriquet* of "*Les deux inséparables*;" on the 2nd, fighting side by side, they were both almost simultaneously wounded in the left foot, were again both carried to the same ambulance and placed in adjoining beds. After the doctor had dressed the wound of the volunteer, he approached the pillow and asked for an explanation, for he had distinguished the foot of a woman. On his giving his word that he would keep her secret, she told him that she was the *fiancée* of her friend, that they had always lived in the same village, and had been so accustomed to one another's society that when he was called to Paris she determined to follow and share his dangers, and, if need be, to die with him. When they have recovered from their wounds they are not to be separated, for this brave young woman has been appointed *cantinière* to her sweetheart's company."

THE MILITARY FORCES OF AUSTRIA.

Pesth, Dec. 14.

General Benedek, in answer to Count Apponyi's questions as to the military resources of Austria, stated that since 1866 the army had been increased, and that it now numbered, including Landwehr, 1,052,367 men. The number of breech-loaders was 1,037,000, and 150,300 more had been ordered. There was an increase of 378 in the number of guns. Considerable sums were necessary in order to complete every branch of the service. The Government was quite ready to agree to a committee of inquiry. There was applause when General Benedek sat down, after giving these explanations.

RECRUITING IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 14.

An Imperial manifesto and ukase, signed yesterday, has just been published. It orders that the recruiting on the new plan is to begin in February and end in March, and is to be conducted with all speed. Six recruits are to be taken per thousand souls, and one and a half per [illegible] besides, in the western provinces, to fill former deficiencies. [illegible] men under 21 years of age, students in the higher Government [illegible], teachers of primary schools in Poland, are exempt. The sum of money for which exemption may be purchased is 570 roubles.

CHARLES DICKENS'S STUDY.

With the Christmas number of the *Graphic* there is, by way of supplement, an illustration of peculiar interest. It is entitled "The Empty Chair, Gad's-hill, 9th of June, 1870," and represents the study of Charles Dickens at the time of his death. As seen in the summer sunlight, the room is a bright and cheerful place, with three great windows occupying one side of it. In front of these is the desk at which Dickens sat, and ranged in front of and round about him are a variety of objects, each of which he would instantly have missed had it been removed. One of these is a little green cup in which a few fresh flowers were placed every morning. Plainly observable, too, is the daily register, set at "Wednesday, June 8," the day on which he was seized with the fatal illness which terminated his life in a few hours. This sad little record is in the possession of a member of the family, and the date which it registers will never be changed. The usual paraphernalia of an author's stock-in-trade lie scattered about upon the desk, such as the ink bottle, the quill pen, the pencil, the india-rubber, and the pin cushion; and altogether the picture is one which will be regarded with a feeling of kindly welcome in many an English home.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homoeopaths and invalids we could no recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, „ SCOTLAND, | On IRELAND, „ PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew [illegible]

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10	1/2 „
3	do.	1/10	7/16 „
2	do.	1/10	3/8 „
1	do.	1/10	5/16 „
On demand		1/10	1/4 „
On Scotland		1/10	3/16 „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10	1/8 „

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 1 to 2 „ .... 4 per cent. per annum.
„ on other approved securities
3 Months .... 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, about FIFTY TONS of First-class HOOP IRON, 1⅛in. wide, No. 18s gauge, for binding Cotton Bales.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

6, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION, at the ROOMS of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, COMMISSION AGENT, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A few new and second-hand Malvern Dog Carts, Landau Sociable, Buggy Waggonettes, Brougham, Palankin Office Shigrams and other Carriages.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 18th December 1870.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in [illegible] and the Mofussil at moderate terms by SIR CHARLES [illegible] & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ROYAL [INSURANCE] COMPANY.

[illegible] £2,000,000 sterling.

[illegible] in hand exceed £1,800,000.

[illegible] has never amalgamated with any other Company, [illegible] liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

Fire Branch.

Fire Premiums 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life Premiums 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

[illegible] Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager—J. Moncrieff [illegible]

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool, J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c. regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | C. E. Benn, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.

Medical Referee for Bombay.

Dr. H. W. DIVER, Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
[illegible]	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore	[illegible] Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. [Geo.] W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., [Bank] of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	J. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Agents at Bombay.

December 1870.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

G. F. HENRY, Agent.

Rampart Row.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII. Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Par[illegible] [Europ]enian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

E. Morriss, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | and C. Peile, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were...	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	„ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
[illegible] above...	„ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. [illegible]

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT, PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON, having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES, A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara; Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits,
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen. Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of STORES and WAREHOUSES, PRISONS—LAVATORIES, ABATTOIRES and MARKETS, BARRACKS—MORTUARIES, ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES and Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded.

A LIST OF WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to J. FARRELL, Secretary, Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. [illegible] in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite [sides] with the words,

PYRIMONT SEYSSEL.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases were counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Cough, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Deranged Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

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It is not affected by clim[ate] [illegible]

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CONTAINING th[illegible] time of running of [illegible] Railway, the time tables of [illegible] and Bandora, on the B. B. & C[illegible] time tables, in addition to a [illegible] useful information to travellers [illegible]

The Guide, having a large circ[ulation] [illegible] rail and otherwise, is a most [illegible] ments.

Co[ntents] [illegible]

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations. [illegible]
Index to Places by Steamer and [illegible]
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim [illegible]
P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages [illegible]
Bombay, Baroda, and Central I[ndia] [illegible]
Jubbulpore Extension [illegible]
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Ra[ilway] [illegible]
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from [illegible]
Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation C[o.]
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Co[mpany]
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and [illegible]
List of Travellers' Bungalows along [illegible] India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjau[b] [illegible]
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak C[ompany]
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Bug[gies] [illegible]
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
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Printed and Published for the [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" S[illegible] Bombay.

AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE [illegible] Paris Messrs. H. and W. GALIG[NANI] [illegible] Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. [illegible] Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH [illegible]

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The tenth annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees was held in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large assemblage. The arrangements for the Convocation were much the same as in former years. At the southern end of the hall, a platform, about a foot above the floor, had been laid down, on which the Chancellor's chair, and the seats for the Deans and Fellows of the University, were placed—the Chancellor's chair being just in front of the statue of Lord Elphinstone, and the other chairs being ranged on each side, forming a semi-circle facing the audience. In the central part of the hall, a few and chairs were placed for visitors, and the hall was neatly decorated for the occasion. Visitors entered the hall by the steps at the front of the hall and under the north porch. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, being absent from Bombay, the Convocation was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Vice-Chancellor. The Senate had assembled in the Durbar Room at four o'clock, and about five o'clock, when the visitors had all, or nearly all, arrived, a flourish of trumpets announced that the procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University were about to enter the hall. The assemblage rose to receive the procession, which then issued from the ante-room of the Durbar-Room, marched down the east side of the hall, and up the passage in the middle of the hall, between the visitors' seats to the raised platform. The audience remained standing till the Vice-Chancellor had taken his seat, and when the Fellows were all seated, the passing of the graces was proceeded with.

The graces having been presented,

The Vice-Chancellor addressed the senate, first expressing regret at the absence of H. E. the Governor who had taken such an interest in the University, and then reviewing the returns of the University for the past twelve years and comparing the results with those of the sister Universities of Calcutta and Madras. From the experience of the past he thought they could say the University had fulfilled the great end for which it was founded, and he hoped they would never allow it to be said that the University here was unable to produce public men as well as its sisters in Great Britain and Ireland. It had succeeded in raising the moral tone of the youth, and let them endeavour more prominently to induce in their students habits of active thought and independence of opinion which, if combined with personal modesty, would lead to success in the world—success not only for the individual but for the country at large.

The convocation was then dissolved.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

At the Small Cause Court on Monday, Judge Spencer disposed of a case in which Mr. D. Watson, of Manchester, carrying on business as merchants in Bombay, under the firm of Watson, Bogle and Co., by his agent Moorarjee Goculdas, sued the Austrian Lloyds Steam Navigation Company, carrying on business in Bombay, by their agents Messrs. A. C. Gumpert and Co., to recover Rs. 74-3-4, being the difference of freight on 68 bales of cotton shut out of the steamer Sphinx in breach of the defendants' shipping order; and Rs. 30 being the demurrage of the plaintiff's boat which was detained alongside the Sphinx from 13th to 15th June 1870, at Rs. 10 per day, in breach of the said shipping order. Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Dallas and Co.) solicitor, for defendants.

The facts of the case will appear from the following judgment:—

Mr. Spencer, in giving judgment said—The plaintiffs in this case seek to recover from the defendants damages in consequence of sixty-eight bales of cotton, part of an order for one hundred bales, ex steamer Sphinx, granted by defendants, having been shut out of that vessel. It is admitted that the sixty-eight bales were excluded, but the clauses in the shipping order quoted below, were relied upon as relieving the defendants from liability

"This shipping order is granted subject to there being available space in the steamer."

"The Company is not responsible for loss on account of cargo being shut out."

One of the objects of these clauses is obvious. The precise carrying capacity of these steamers is not known; and the clauses are evidently intended to protect the defendants in the event of their granting shipping orders for a large quantity of freight than the vessel can carry. The plaintiffs sent their cotton alongside on the 13th of June. The S. W. monsoon was then approaching. A large quantity of cotton was alongside at the same time. There is no evidence to show that the boats were not unloaded indiscriminately. A portion of the plaintiffs cotton was taken on board, and the steamer left on the 15th of June. It is not alleged that she could have carried any more cargo than she had on board. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the defendants are absolved from liability for any loss which the plaintiff may have sustained. I may observe that a question of ...milar kind has before arisen in this court. In a ... of Ralli Brothers vs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., ... of the Bengal Steam Navigation Company, the ...ourt in a case stated by the first judge, ruled ...ecisely similar clause in a shipping order ... the defendants, was not unreasonable ... I do not say what might be the result if it ...hat the defendants in a rising freight market, ...granted orders for a larger amount of freight ... vessel could carry, and *knowingly* took on ...e cargo let at a higher freight, to the exclusion ... orders at a lower rate. It is possible that ... the plaintiffs might succeed on the ground ... such state of facts is shown, or alleged in ... is true that two orders were subsequently ...lightly higher rate, but there were others at ...his cargo was taken on board. There is no-...hat any undue preference was given to the ...her rates. The defendants are therefore ...erdict. On the view I have taken it is ...or me to decide the other issue raised, viz., ...hipping order having been granted in the ...arjee Goculdas, who though he acted as ...laintiffs, did not represent that he was so ...isclose his principals, the plaintiffs can sue ... name.

TANNA.

4TH JANUARY.

...ipality has given an additional grant of ... the Roman Catholics for their burial ground. ... that the authorities have closed the grave ... was adjacent to the tank, and still ... to wash filthy clothing and dirty pots ... the largest in the town? Already one ... a strong stench from this tank. The ... unknown to our Collector and Magis-... Mr. Sheppard would also confer ... the community if he made an example ... kill such animals as they like; and ... being killed in the night or early in ... slaughtered at about 6 or 7 A.M. or ... is wholly unfit for the breakfast ... Robertson and Plunkett ... of the butchers ... has had a ..., so that ... and ... were pre-... Bhidder, ... jee ... uggonath ... Moroo ... Bulvunt, ... Government ... Narayan ... present ...

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The annual presentation of scholarships and prizes to the successful students at the Grant Medical College took place at that institution on Monday afternoon. There was a large attendance on the occasion, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Tucker, who was supported by Dr. Wright, Inspector General of Hospitals.

The Principal of the College, Dr. Hunter, opened the business by reading his annual report, which was as follows:—

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

Hon'ble Sir,—The year 1869-70 on which I have the honour to report completes the 25th anniversary of this college, and it will be acknowledged, I trust, that its results on the whole compare very favourably with those attained for some years past. The rolls show that 66 graduates and undergraduates have been keeping terms, and that there has been an attendance of 55 hospital apprentices and 47 vernacular pupils, making a total of 168 students who have received instruction.

RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS.

University Examinations for the L. M. degree.—Twelve students went up for the 1st examination, of whom four succeeded in passing in the 2nd Division. Their names are Hormaji Dadabhai Masani, Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, Mahaderrao Y. Paranjapye, and Trimback Succaram Shilvalkar. For the 2nd or pass examination four went up and three succeeded in obtaining the degrees, two of whom passed in the 1st and one in the 2nd class. The names of the successful candidates are—1st class, Suruplal Baluckram Serbastane, Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A.; 2nd class, Balwant Gopal Bhate. Though the results of both examinations may be considered satisfactory, yet that for the first examination occasioned me some disappointment, as from my knowledge of the calibre of the candidates I quite looked to about eight of them succeeding. The subjects in which the majority failed to satisfy the examiners were Anatomy, Materia Medica with Practical Pharmacy. The cause of failure is, I believe, to be found in the changes which circumstances have rendered necessary among the teachers of those sciences; to a proper want of supervision of the Practical Pharmacy class in the Hospital Dispensary, and finally to what I consider an unnecessarily severe and lengthened paper on Materia Medica. In order to provide for a more thorough supervision in the Hospital Dispensary, I applied on 17th March 1870 to the Inspector General for the services of another apothecary, but I regret to say unsuccessfully. A second application made in October last met however with approval, and was sanctioned by Government. To meet the wants of the Anatomical Department, I would observe that in para. 13 of a scheme for the reorganisation of the College staff, which was forwarded to Government through the Director of Public Instruction in May 1869, I applied for the services of a Demonstrator of Anatomy. By letter dated 8th October 1870 I again drew attention to this subject, but as yet, I regret to state, no reply has been received from Government. The students have now become so numerous that it is not, I consider, in the power of any single teacher to satisfactorily direct their instruction in the dissecting room; the appointment of a demonstrator has consequently become of such urgency as in my humble opinion not to admit of further postponement. The Calcutta Medical College possesses a 1st and 2nd Demonstrator of Anatomy, on salaries of Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 per mensem respectively; the demand for one demonstrator ... consequently, I submit, under existing circumstances, be scarcely thought disproportionate. From what has been stated, it will not, I hope, be inferred that blame is imputed to the gentlemen to whom the chairs of Anatomy and Materia Medica were temporarily entrusted. I merely referred to the subject to show the great difficulties which medical education labours under in this country. In Europe a question of this kind would exercise but little influence on the progress of a student, whereas here there can be little doubt it is invested with much importance. As it may not be generally known, I would beg to draw attention to the high standard of the examination for the degree of L. M. of this University. To pass in the 1st division it is necessary for a candidate to obtain 2-3rds of the marks allotted, not only to every subject, but to each branch of every subject, and for the 2nd division in like manner he must obtain not less than one-half the number of marks allotted,—for example, the examination in surgery comprises, 1st, a written paper, 2nd, a clinical examination, and, 3rd, a practical one, to which 100, 50 and 50 marks are respectively allotted; an oral test is also left to the discretion of the examiners. To pass in the first division a candidate must obtain 66 marks in the written paper, 33 in the clinical examination, and 33 in the practical. Supposing, further, that a candidate succeeds in obtaining full marks in both written and clinical and fails to obtain a minimum number in the practical test, he is plucked. For the B.A. examination, on the other hand, it is sufficient for a student to obtain only 1-3rd the number of marks in English and languages, and ¼th in all other subjects.

Final Examination of Hospital Apprentices.—Eleven of these lads were examined by the principal and professors for the grade of Assistant Apothecary, and all were found qualified, viz.:—T. Stephens, J. ...nson, L. Noronha, J. Dias, J. Connell, G. Keyes, H. Murray, F. DeSouza, C. H Bell, J. Lawrance, and W. Dowsett.

Final Examination of Vernacular Pupils.—This examination was carried out by the teachers of the vernacular class superintended by the Principal. Five candidates came up and successfully passed for the grade of 3rd class Hospital Assistant. All but one were qualified in English, and will, therefore, be entitled to the higher scale of pay. Their names are—Shreedha Balvant Baput, Vithal Bhicajee Nancy, Ramchunder Gunput Nalvade, Wamon Goviud Pendsay, and Gopal Harree Keyley.

Examination of Sub-Assistant Surgeons for promotion to the higher grade.—Two candidates, Sub-Assistant Surgeons A. DeSouza and Burjorjee Ardaseer, both graduates belonging to the 2nd grade, presented themselves for examination, and were found qualified for promotion to the 1st grade.

To summarise the above results, three students have obtained the degree of L. M. and have left the college and four have passed the 1st L. M. examination; eleven hospital apprentices were qualified for the grade of assistant apothecary; five vernacular pupils for that of hospital assistant; two sub-assistant surgeons succeeded in passing for the 1st grade,—making a total of 25 who have competed successfully at the several examinations.

CHANGES IN THE COLLEGE STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon T. Holmested relieved Assistant Surgeon W. F. Knapp, appointed Superintendent of the Contagious Diseases Act, of the chair of Anatomy, on 7th June. Surgeon J. T. Mackenzie, M. B., returned from sick leave to Europe on 10th October and resumed charge of the duties of Professor of Surgery from Assistant S... W. Gray, who consequently reverted to his ch... tomy and displaced Assistant Surgeon Holm... Narayan Daji handed over the chair of M... to Dr. Sidney Smith on his return of ... Europe on 17th February. Though ... attached but for a short time, yet ... performance of the duties conf... unassuming manners made a ... sion on his colleagues, and ... offer, that his services may ... college.

SCHOLARSHIPS A...

Degree of L.M. o... passed the exami... medical prize ... medicine and ... The Sir Ja... practical m... Shribasl... monthly ... the ... hav...

in materia medica and practical pharmacy to N. S. Da Costa. *A Carnac Scholarship* of Rs. 13 monthly for proficiency in practical chemistry to J. V. Continho. *A Carnac Scholarship* of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in physiology to Kaekhusro Sorabji Nariman.

1st Year Students.—Government Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly for proficiency in anatomy to J. T. DeCunha. *Government Scholarship* of Rs. 10 monthly for proficiency in material medica and practical pharmacy to B. Lobo. *Government Scholarship* of Rs. 10 monthly for proficiency in chemistry to Rustomji Pestonji Bharucha. *Government Scholarship* of Rs. 10 monthly for proficiency in botany to Perozsha Jamsetji Damnia. *Government Scholarship* of Rs. 10 monthly for proficiency in the subjects of study during the session to D. A. Gomes.

Vernacular Class: 2nd year Students.—The Juggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in the subjects of study during the session to Chintamon Mahadeo. *The Juggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship* of Rs. 5 monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in physiology and materia medica to Hurree Vithal.

1st Year Students.—The Juggoonath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 5 monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in anatomy and chemistry to Chrisnaji Babooran.

The Medals for the Hospital Apprentice Class.—The McLennan Medal to 3rd year Hospital Apprentice J. Stephens. *The Arnott Medal* to 2nd year Hospital Apprentice E. Loane. *The Burnes Medal* to 1st year Hospital Apprentice P. J. P. Soares.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY BOOK FUND.

The interest accruing on this fund during the year, amounting to Rs. 525-12, has, in accordance with the conditions of the trust, been distributed among the graduates and undergraduates, in order to assist them in the purchase of their prescribed text books.

THE MUSEUM.

The Curator, Dr. Gray, reports that 44 valuable specimens have been added to the collection, almost all having been forwarded by the officers of the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital. On this head I would observe that Assistant Surgeon Atmaram Sadasew Jayakar, L.R.C.P., is the only civil medical officer who has presented this department with a preparation during the past year. Dr. Grey further states, "The re-cataloguing of the collection is being steadily pushed on."

THE LIBRARY.

Seventy volumes have been added to this department during the past year, and the collection, more especially on natural history and botany, is a highly useful and valuable one. Further additions are in course of being made.

THE MATERIA MEDICA COLLECTION.

Little, I regret to say, can be done in this direction, not that much is not needed, but because want of space precludes further additions being made.

MINERALOGICAL COLLECTION.

The college is indebted to Professor Lyon for collecting and arranging the specimens and supplying a want which the institution has long stood in need of.

HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF THE COLLEGE.

Twenty-five fresh men have entered this institution with the intention of keeping terms, which raises the number of the graduates and undergraduates ... to 76. Thirty-three hospital apprentices, eleven vernacular pupils and thirty-four medical pupils have been admitted, which raises the total of the several classes of students borne at present on the rolls to 222, as shown in the following table—

Graduates and undergraduates	76
Hospital apprentices	67
Vernacular pupils	45
Native medical pupils	34

The entrance examination of the vernacular class was held on 26th October, the standard employed was a modification of Standard III. (See Schedule A., Ed. Dept. *Government Gazette* p. 497, Dec. 26th, 1867.) There were 109 candidates from the different Anglo-Vernacular Schools for eleven vacancies. The competition was, as may be supposed, very active, and resulted in seventeen being selected. To eleven of them vacant stipends were awarded and four remain as free students.

As stated above, 38 native medical pupils have joined the college on the conditions specified in G.G.O. 392, dated 17th June 1868. In my last report I referred to the difficulties which had arisen in the formation of this class, and mentioned the modifications recommended by this Government in the terms of the order of the Government of India above quoted. Instead, however, of a solution of this vexed question having been come to, I regret to say the Government of India have declined to accede to the proposals of this Government. I may observe I have at my disposal a surplus sum of money derived from the house rent sanctioned to the hospital apprentices. With this I propose taking a house in the immediate neighbourhood of the college and locating the medical pupils and vernacular students in it. Should Government not sanction this course, there exists the extreme probability of the Native Medical Subordinate Department of this presidency being deprived of whatever advantages may be supposed to be attached to a short course of college instruction.

The MS. of a vernacular text work on Medical Jurisprudence has been completed by Mr. Gopal Shewram Vaidya, L.M., and will before long be in the hands of his pupils; and another on Midwifery, compiled by Mr. Succaram Arjon, L.M., will also ere long be ready—so that within a few months I trust to see this institution possessed of a complete series of text books in the Marathi tongue for the use of the vernacular class. The importance attached to this can scarcely, I think be overrated, and this college will be able to congratulate itself on being the first in India to have supplied so important a want in medical education.

It gives me pleasure to report that the warrant medical officers of this presidency, in order to perpetuate their grateful sense of the interest evinced in their behalf by the late Inspector General, Indian Medical Department (F. S. Arnott, M.D., C.B.), have, with the sanction of Government, presented a silver medal designated the Arnott Prize Medal, to be given annually to the best second year student apprentice in this college. I beg to congratulate hospital apprentice E. Loane on being the first recipient of this prize. The hospital apprentice class has thus three medals annually to compete for—one, the McLennan Medal, by the seniors; a second, the Arnott Medal, by the middle-class men; and a third, the Burnes Medal, by the juniors.

By resolution of Government No. 214, dated Educational Department, 12th April 1870, the Principal of this college was requested to give effect to certain suggestions of the Director of Publ... emanating from B... Jamsetji Jejeebhoy... in connection with ... institution; a... abovemen... four...

of the students and the size of the affiliated hospital, is meant that every student during the last two or three years of the curriculum should, for sufficient periods, be engaged in discharging the duties of clinical clerk and surgical dresser, under the immediate direction of the professors of clinical medicine and clinical surgery. It is very true that in the large medical schools of Europe this is impracticable, and in consequence, these schools are very generally defective as regards this indubitably fundamental principle of medical education. The vernacular classes, innocuous, perhaps, to Grant College, when the total number of all classes of students was small, carried with them in their increase the sure conditions of the destruction of the college as a branch of national education, because they must disturb the efficiency of the clinical department. To any one conversant with the details of clinical instruction, this must appear the inevitable consequence of large numbers of different classes with different interests utilising a fixed and limited means of instruction. After 1862, probably owing to the transition state of the Department of Public Instruction and the larger demands of an increasing civilization for an educated agency, the number of the regular students declined, and now a vernacular class of pupils was added to the college, thereby establishing another connection between the college and the medical department, and introducing a further germ of possible discord, and this at a time when the connection with the Department of Public Instruction had dwindled to very small proportions from the great decrease in the number of regular students. The objects of the vernacular class were two—first, to improve the efficiency of the native branch of the subordinate medical establishment; second, to provide a class of independent practitioners for the smaller mofussil towns. The first object is a legitimate and useful one; but it should have been carried out independently of Grant Medical College. The large civil hospital at Poona is the proper place for the Marathi class, and the large civil hospital at Ahmedabad for the Guzerathi class." Dr. Morehead, seeing the steady and rapid growth of the college, has failed to realise that the practical school of instruction (the J. J. Hospital) has advanced with even more rapid studies, and offers a field of instruction more than adequate to meet the existing demands of the college. A few words will probably relieve Dr. Morehead of his fears. The year 1856 was the last which witnessed Dr. Morehead's connection with the institution. I will therefore take the year 1856, and compare it with the condition of affairs as existing during the past year. In 1856 there were two European medical officers ... in clinical teaching; in 1870 there were ... two physicians and two surgeons.—In ... there were no native teachers; in 1870 two were engaged in instructing the vernacular pupils. In 1856 there were 282 beds; in 1870 there were 535. In 1856 there was no house surgeon, as has been the case for the last year and more. From the above (I here quote from my letter) "it will be seen that not only has the teaching staff more than doubled, but the means of affording clinical instruction has likewise progressively increased; and I have little hesitation in asserting that the hospital is capable of affording clinical instruction in its fullest sense to double the number of students which is now attending it. No change has taken place in the system of clinical instrution, as established by Dr. Morehead. The senior students have, however, additional practical instruction allotted them; one from each class is placed on night duty under the house surgeon, with the object of being taught to act with decision and promptitude on emergency. The vernacular class is presided over by four teachers in college, and two teachers in hospital. It has its stated hours for lectures and for clinical and other duties. The wards set apart for it are in the opposite wings of the hospital, and are widely separated from the clinical, medical, and surgical wards of the students of the English class, and do not in any way exercise the slight... ...tion acted on, viz., that the class should be removed from the college to some other institution, it would be necessary that its teachers should accompany it. Two of these teachers are engaged in imparting clinical instruction, medical and surgical, in hospital, to their pupils; the other two have charge of certain wards—consequently a considerable portion of the hospital duties is undertaken by these young men. Were they to leave, it would be absolutely necessary to attach four others to fill their places, or to increase the strength of the European medical staff, in order that the hospital duties might be efficiently performed. Did the vernacular class interfere ever so little with the due training of the graduates and undergraduates, I should not hesitate for a moment to advise its being cut off, but at present there does not exist the slightest plea for such a course; rather the reverse for its removal would, I believe, be antagonistic to the interests of the college and hospital, and be productive of increased expense. In regard to the welfare of the class itself, moreover, there is an important element which should not be overlooked in any contemplated disjunction, viz., the benefits which, under existing arrangements, the teachers derive from association with the European professors. I have been more or less intimately connected with the college since the beginning of 1859, and am fully warranted in stating that on the whole the teaching has kept pace with the advance of medical science, and that the object for which the institution was established, viz., the imparting through a scientific system the benefits of medical instruction to the natives of Western India has not been lost sight of, and I am further of opinion that there are few schools in Great Britain where such facilities for acquiring knowledge are available to students, or where so much interest is shown or pains taken in instructing them. Through the liberality of Government every instrument or appliance of any value applicable to medical and surgical science, and with which the majority of students in the various medical schools in Great Britain are only made acquainted with through the medium of books, is to be found in this institution, and the students are familiarised with their use. That the education, theoretical and practical, which the students receive is 'thorough,' is shown by the success which attends candidates from this college for medical degrees in the University of Bombay, where the standard of examination is confessedly very high, unequalled I believe by any examining board in England, excepting, perhaps, that of the University of London. As evidence on this point, I would observe that in 1867 two candidates who were unsuccessful at the second examination for the L. M. degree in 1867 went to Great Britain and obtained diplomas from the College of ...

towards the end of the year, I may perhaps be excused if I for a moment refer to its condition when I assumed charge of the office of Principal on the death of my friend and predecessor, Dr. Haines, in 1866. To avoid a long explanation, I will draw attention to the following table—

	1865-67.	1870-71.
No. of Undergraduates of the University attending	15	74
„ Graduates	0	2
„ Hospital apprentices	19	67
„ Vernacular pupils	31	45
„ Medical pupils	0	34

showing a total of 222 students during the past year as against 65 for 1866-67. In 1866, the endowments amounted to Rs. 91,200; last year they reached Rs. 1,16,800. I could point to other evidences of prosperity. I have, however, probably stated sufficient to show the material progress which the college has made.

The scholarships and prizes were then presented to the successful students.

The Chairman next rose and said—Mr. Principal, Dr. Wright, and Gentlemen,—The report which has just been read will, I think, go far to dispel the fears which have been entertained with reference to the present condition and future prospects of the Grant Medical College, and should convince the most sceptical not only that there is now no cause for anxiety but every indication that the difficulties, which have temporarily arrested the progress of the college, have been surmounted, and that there is every reason to believe that the future development of the institution is likely to be as rapid and unintermitting as can be desired. It cannot be disguised and has been fully admitted in the reports of past years that there was a check in the growth of the institution during the interval between the years 1863 and 1866. During those memorable years which comprise the period commonly known as the time of the share mania and the period of depression which immediately succeeded to it there was a great falling off in the number of admissions to the college, owing to the attraction of share speculations and to the diversion of a large number of youths from the study of medicine and other legitimate occupations to pursuits which held out promise of the more speedy acquisition of wealth. These promises proved delusive, but they stopped the influx of students to the college. The effects of this failure in the supply of students has been felt up to the present year of report, but the steady increase of entrances since 1867 has removed all further occasion for apprehension. During the first twenty years of the existence of the college the average of annual entrances was eight, and the maximum number reached on a single occasion was fifteen, while during the years 1868, 1869 and 1870 the average of admissions was twenty-one and the highest number who joined in 1869 was 27. These figures cannot be considered otherwise than satisfactory, and they afford a sufficient guarantee that the future supply of students will be ample to insure a large annual outturn of licentiates in medicine. You, sir, have expressed some disappointment that the number of candidates who have this year passed the annual examination for the L. M. degree should be only three, but considering the high standard of the test which has been insisted upon, and which I trust will be preserved, and the other circumstances I have noticed, I think there is not much cause for dissatisfaction. I note with pleasure that among the new licentiates, one Mr. Anna Moreshwar Bunte has already attained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University, so that we hope before many years elapse the University of Bombay will be able to confer on a pupil of this college the degree of Doctor of Medicine, a point which has not yet been attained. (Applause.) It is not necessary that I should point out to you, sir, or to the greater portion of my present audience, the peculiarities of the constitution of the Grant Medical College, but as there seems to be some misunderstanding on this subject among the outside public, I consider it advisable to say a few words on this point. The college discharges more than one function, and in addition to educating a body of matriculated students who are candidates for university degrees it imparts instruction to three subsidiary classes. These are, (1) Hospital Apprentices, who are members of what may be termed the European branch of the subordinate medical department, and who are educated in English to qualify them for the situations of apothecaries in European hospitals; (2) Native Medical Pupils, who are members of the native branch of the Subordinate Medical Department, and are destined for similar service in the native hospitals, military and civil; and (3) the Vernacular Class, who are unenlisted candidates, for similar employments in the civil hospitals and dispensaries which are now being planted in all parts of the country. Instruction is given to the two classes last named in the Marathi language only, and they are taught not by the professors of the college, but by a number of teachers specially selected from the graduates of the college under the general supervision of the principal. It has been supposed by some that the formation of the classes, who are instructed through the medium of a vernacular language, has operated injuriously upon the college, and the reports which have been spread abroad on the subject have induced a former Principal of this college, the learned and accomplished Dr. Morehead, whose name when mentioned in these walls will always call for an expression of respect and admiration—(applause)—to address a memorandum to Government on the subject, warning it of the danger that may be incurred by the continuance of this vernacular teaching, as he supposed it might divert the attention of the professors from the education of the class of graduates and undergraduates, who form the true nucleus of the college, and might prevent a sufficient amount of practical clinical instruction being afforded to this class. Now, sir, were ... shown that there is no ground whatever for these apprehensions. The great extension of the hospital as a school of practical instruction prevents any clashing between the several classes of pupils, and it is clear that there has been no restriction in the means of clinical instruction which are at the disposal of the graduates and undergraduates. It is also equally plain that as the vernacular teaching is not carried on by the professors it cannot have the effect which has been suggested. The only class of whom it might be said that a large increase in its numbers might prevent the professors from paying the same attention which they now do to the matriculated students is the class of hospital apprentices, and a limit has already, at ... been placed upon this ... believe that the ...

seems clear, I trust we shall have no difficulty in inducing the Government of India to sanction it, and I will take care that the subject is at once brought to the notice of Government. (Hear, hear.) I regret to learn that the liberal offer of Bai Pirozbai, a sister of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee, to provide instruction for a certain number of native midwives has not been responded to. I have little doubt that when the inducements offered and other conditions are known, additional persons will come forward, and am of opinion that if your suggestion was acted upon and the native press made use of for the circulation of this information the result will probably be satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) In an institution which professes among other things to teach the art of preserving health, it seems right and proper that there should be appliances which will enable the students to put the teaching which they may receive on this point into practice with reference to their own persons. I am glad, therefore, to hear that a gymnasium has been established and that a number of the pupils of the college have, I hear, a disposition to make use of it. I trust that they will soon see the advantage of educating the body as well as the mind, and that they will derive increased energy and vigour from the recreative amusement which the place will afford. (Applause.) I think, Sir, that I have now touched upon all the different subjects treated in your report. I would repeat, in conclusion, that Government entertain no doubts of the satisfactory progress of the college and the hospital under their present management, and are satisfied that there has been no diminution in the efficiency of these combined institutions as a school of scientific medicine. There would appear to be no reason whatever for the supposition that the object for which the college was founded, *i.e.*, to use the words of Dr. Morehead, to impart education on scientific principles to the natives of India, has in any way been departed from or sacrificed, or that the quality of the instruction has been lowered; and I feel assured that while the administration of the college remains in the hands of the present Principal and Professors this will never be permitted. (Loud applause.)

After a few words of thanks from Dr. Hunter the proceedings closed.

SHARMAN'S CASE.

THE APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.

Yesterday morning, on the opening of the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley delivered the following judgment with regard to the application to admit J. D. Sharman to bail, in which Mr. Anstey appeared for Sharman and Mr. McCulloch for the prosecution:—

On the 26th December last, upon the application of Mr. John Macfarlane (of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey), and on reading the affidavit of that gentleman, sworn and filed on that day, and the several exhibits thereto annexed, it was ordered by this Court that Dr. Fraser, who is a full-power magistrate of the Poona district, and a Justice of the Peace for the presidency of Bombay, should forthwith, on service of the rule upon him, show cause in the sitting judge's chambers in the High Court why John Dixon Sharman should not be released from custody upon his giving sufficient security before Dr. Fraser for the personal appearance of him the said Sharman before Dr. Fraser from time to time as by him might be required at, and during the investigation of, two several heads of charges preferred against the said Sharman on the 19th day of December last by Major Mellis in the said affidavit named and then pending before Dr. Fraser, and why Dr. Fraser should not pay the costs of, and incidental to, such application. On the 31st ultimo Mr. McCulloch, instructed by the solicitor to Government, appeared to show cause against the above rule, which was supported by Mr. Anstey. Two affidavits were relied upon by Mr. McCulloch, one made by Dr. Fraser and the other by Mr. Pritchard of the Bombay Civil Service, a full-power magistrate and Justice of the Peace, stated to have been deputed by the Government of Bombay to make inquiries into certain alleged defalcations in the Public Works Department and who in fact is the person conducting the present prosecution against Sharman on behalf of Government before Dr. Fraser, the magistrate at Poona. The present rule was personally served upon Dr. Fraser at Poona on the 28th ultimo at 10 a.m. Two days before that, however, viz., on the 26th ultimo, Dr. Fraser having received all the evidence for the prosecution in one of the cases brought by Mr. Pritchard against Sharman, which during the argument before me was called Ashana Ramia's case, and that evidence, as Dr. Fraser states in para. 4 of his affidavit, having appeared to him to be sufficient for the conviction of Sharman of the offences of forgery, criminal breach of trust, abetment of criminal breach of trust and other offences which, Sharman being an European British subject, are triable before the High Court at Bombay, he committed Sharman to take his trial before the said Court on the abovementioned charges, in all to the number of seven: and Dr. Fraser further states in his affidavit that the offences of forgery, criminal breach of trust and abetment of criminal breach of trust being by the schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure declared to be offences for which bail shall not be taken, he issued his warrant for the commitment of Sharman to jail pending his trial. Dr. Fraser has annexed to his affidavit copies of the evidence given before him by Major George Fletcher Mellis, the Executive Engineer of Poona, and officiating Executive Engineer of Kirkee, and then in charge of the works of Government House Gunnesh Khind, near Kirkee, and by Damodhur Junardhun and Ashana Ramia, and during the argument I was furnished with a copy of the charges on which Sharman has been committed to take his trial before the High Court. I have perused those charges and the evidence upon which they are framed, and—without saying anything which might in the slightest degree tend to embarrass the judge who will preside at the Criminal Sessions, without expressing any opinion upon the other charges—I may say thus far, that a *prima facie* case appears to me to be disclosed on the depositions in respect of the charges of forgery with intent to cheat and of abetment of criminal breach of trust. I entirely abstain from offering any opinion as to the strict application of the evidence as it now stands, or whether that evidence would in point of law justify a conviction upon either of the two heads of charge I have mentioned. Any argument upon those points, whether upon the law or upon the facts, would be more appropriate when the case comes on for trial, and I don't wish by any indication of my ...views upon the subject to prejudice in the very ... the case for the Crown on the one hand, ...al imp... ...ht of

against the present rule, that it was necessary for Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pritchard to come to Bombay, as their affidavits could not have been sworn at Poona. That is only partially correct. Affidavits to be used in this Court can only be sworn before persons duly authorised for that purpose, but if any representation had been made to this Court that Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pritchard, by leaving Poona, would cause any inconvenience to the public service, a commission would at once have been issued to the Session Judge, or to some Justice of the Peace, at Poona, for the purpose of Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pritchard swearing their affidavits before him—a procedure which, in point of fact, this Court was obliged to adopt on the argument of the present rule on the 31st ultimo, for although those gentlemen a second time, and uncalled for by this Court, thought proper to come down to Bombay, it was impossible for them to swear their further affidavits here, the Stamp Office having closed for the holidays, and a commission has accordingly issued to Poona to swear the present affidavits, which by consent were, during the argument of this rule, taken as if they had been duly sworn. Mr. Pritchard next complains, as appears by exhibit G. annexed to Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit, that the former judgment of this Court proceeded upon an imperfect knowledge of the whole facts of the case—that an important order was passed upon a portion only of the available evidence—and that the judgment was founded upon assumptions which were contrary to actual facts. Without saying whether, if the whole of the facts then in existence had been brought forward, this Court would have made the same order or not, I have no hesitation in stating that it was the duty of Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pritchard to have placed before the High Court all the materials then known to them, and all the evidence then recorded; and if this Court did pass an order based upon an imperfect knowledge of the whole facts, the persons solely to blame for having withheld those facts from the cognizance of the Court were Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pritchard. They were called upon (amongst other things) to show cause why Sharman should not be admitted to bail. They brought forward some facts on affidavit, but for reasons best known to themselves they purposely abstained from bringing to the notice of the Court all the materials upon which the Court could act in forming a judgment whether the application of Sharman for leave to put in bail should be granted or not. Had they experienced any difficulty, and therefore required further time in framing their affidavits, such time, upon application to this Court, would at once have been granted. Mr. Pritchard's further complaint, as shown by exhibit G. annexed to Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit, that five minutes' examination of either Dr. Fraser or himself would have placed the whole facts within the knowledge of the Judge, is entirely misconceived. It is, and always has been, the practice in the Courts at Westminster, as well as of the High Court of Bombay, as it was of the Supreme Court before it, when parties are called upon by a rule to show cause against it, that if they wish to rely upon any matters within their own knowledge they must do so on affidavit. Regularity of procedure and economy of public time long ago compelled the adoption of such a course. The High Court, save upon trials in Court, and save in certain simple unopposed matters in Chambers, generally speaking only takes cognizance of facts when duly brought before it by affidavit; and Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pritchard with the power they doubtless possessed of consulting the solicitor to Government or the Crown Prosecutor—offices now held by one gentleman, as courteous as he is able—were bound to acquaint themselves with the ordinary practice of the Court in such matters, so as to be able to show cause with effect if any good cause existed. When, however, Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pritchard appeared in the Chambers of the Sitting Judge on the 16th ultimo, in company with the law officers of the Crown, to oppose the rule *nisi* granted by this Court on the 9th ultimo, they had not even then sworn, or, as far as the Court could see, prepared any affidavit at all. During the argument of that rule on the 16th ultimo no application for leave to examine Dr. Fraser or Mr. Pritchard upon oath was made (although I think it was stated that they were ready to answer any questions that might be put to them by the Court); and, even had such an ... request been preferred upon any reasonable ... would most probably have been granted ... addressed by Mr. Pritchard to Dr. Fraser ... of the latter magistrate at Poona on the ... reported in exhibit G. annexed to Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit, requires no further notice from me than that it was a speech most unbecoming for a magistrate in the position of Mr. Pritchard to make. On the whole, therefore, I entertain no doubt that I ought to refuse the present application for bail, and I accordingly discharge this rule, but without costs.

The *Deccan Herald* reports the following proceedings in connection with Sharman's case before Dr. Fraser, on the 7th inst.:—

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Akbar Ali, my father's name Mahaboob Ali, my caste Mussulman, my age 40, my occupation chief constable, office, police inspector, my residence Poona, talooka Haveillee, district Poona. I know a man named Jeevun Mohun. I now point him out. I arrested him on the 3rd November 1870 by a warrant issued by Mr. Pritchard. I had a search warrant against him, and on it searched his house. I found in his house several account books and papers. The four account books now before the Court are those which I attached in his house. I brought them to my office, and made them over to Mr. Pritchard

Cross-examination reserved by vakeel for accused in the event of commitment.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Nagoba, my father's name Sonoba, my caste Shenvee, my age 43, my occupation deputy collector my residence Poona, talooka Haveillee, district Poona. In May 1867 I was head accountant in the Collector's office at Poona. It was a part of my duty in that capacity to pay cheques drawn by the Executive Engineer, Kirkee, Mr. Howard, on the Collector's Treasury. The cheques were made payable to the party in whose favour they were drawn. In the case of persons unknown to me, I always took measures to identify them as the persons in whose favour the cheques were drawn before paying the cheques. About May 1867, I can state that cheques were drawn in favour of Jeevun Mohun, by Lieutenant Cruikshank for Executive Engineer of Kirkee. I know Jeevun Mohun. I now point him out in Court. On the 10th May 1867 a cheque No. 48 was drawn in favour of Jeevun Mohun for Rs. 4,067 ... and the said cheque was cashed on the follow... the 11th May 1867, at our Tre... I now produce before the C... my memory, the cheque ... Jeevun Mohun hims... the Treasury, ... the amount ... order...

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INDIAN ITEMS.

PEOPLE'S PARK, MADRAS.—A new English built boat has been brought to this park for the use of the public. The charges are one anna a head for a row round the lake.

SURAT SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The *Guzerat Friend* learns that a memorial signed by nearly 1,500 native inhabitants of Surat has been posted registered to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, praying for the abolition of the Court of Small Causes.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—A few students of the Doveton Protestant College went out on Thursday last on an excursion to Ennore, and took with them a gun to enjoy themselves. While at Ennore the gun was loaded by one of the party named O'Reilly, and he gave it to a servant boy directing him to be very careful as it was charged. The servant it would appear did not need the advice and kept meddling with the trigger when the gun went off, and a talliar, who was hard by, was wounded by the shot. O'Reilly and the servant were taken into custody by the police of the place and the wounded man was brought to the Monegar Choultry, where he is lying in a dangerous state.—*Madras Times*, Jan. 7.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—The *Hyderabad Crescent* states that "some years ago there was born in the house of a person of respectability in the city twin sons. In the same street, and on the same day and hour, birth was given in another family to twins, daughters. The coincidence was considered so remarkable that the parents of the children made a solemn compact that, as soon as the little ones had attained a nubile age, they should be married, which event was actually consummated. One of the twin sons was posted to a village some hundred miles distance, to which place he proceeded, accompanied by his wife, while the other remained behind. The twin sister here gave birth to twins, a son and a daughter, and intelligence was received a few days after that the other sister had likewise given birth to a similar family. What makes the coincidence the more striking is, that both sisters were delivered on the same day."—*Sind News*.

THE NEW COTTON CLEANING GIN AT DHARWAR.

LETTER from James Taylor, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated 26th December 1870.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb's letter, No. 6,245, dated 20th instant, enclosing a letter addressed to the Chamber by the Collector of Dharwar, and submitting sundry samples of cotton therein referred to, on which the opinion of the Chamber was requested, more especially in reference to the cleaning of the cotton by a new cotton cleaning gin.

2. In reply, I have now the pleasure to hand you herewith a report from the Chamber on the samples submitted, and, in doing so, I am to call the attention of Government to the remarks made by the committee in their report, as regards the size of the samples and the age of the cotton used for experiments.

Report of the Chamber of Commerce on certain samples of cotton submitted by the Collector of Dharwar, through the Government of Bombay, for the opinion of the Chamber, more particularly in reference to the cleaning of the samples by a new cotton cleaning gin made at Dharwar.

No. I.—Sample of Dharwar indigenous cotton.—Very clean, strong, hard staple, not at all injured; no seed, and scarcely any leaf. Greatly superior to either the saw-ginned Dharwar, or the indigenous native ginned cotton known as "Compta," as those cottons are at present brought to market.

No. II.—Sample of "Broach Native."—Very irregular in staple, but not injured in the ginning; very clean; no seed.

No. III.—Sample "Egyptian."—Very much stained; some broken seed, free from leaf; staple fair in ..., but rather weak.

No. IV.—Sample of Sea-Island.—Very bad in colour; ... broken seed; staple somewhat irregular in length, but not injured in ginning.

No. V.—Sample of Dharwar acclimatized New Orleans.—This cotton has suffered from moisture—being very bad in colour; full of broken seed; but the staple does not appear to be at all injured.

No. VI.—Sample of Hinganghat grown in Dharwar Districts.—Full of broken seed; much stained in colour; staple poor and irregular.

The committee are of opinion that in so far as the staple of the samples submitted is concerned, the gin appears to have done its work remarkably well; the broken seed, however, found in some of the samples is a most objectionable feature, and would seriously depreciate the value of the cotton and affect the sale.

The committee have farther to state that the samples submitted for inspection are much too small, and that a definite opinion on the gin cannot well be given, without seeing very much larger samples, and if any samples are submitted hereafter, they should be large and entirely of new cotton.

P. W. D. ENGINEERS FALLING OUT.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

IT is seldom that we hear of the Engineer officers of the D. P. W. falling out amongst themselves, but an instance has just occurred which, though of a trivial nature, has been made the subject of reference to the Commander-in-Chief and Government. It happened thus. In July last, the officer then in command of the Mysore Division called upon the Executive Engineer to prepare a plan and estimate for additional sick cart accommodation at the race course hospitals at Bangalore, as the present shed only affords accommodation for three sick carts. The design was accordingly prepared and submitted in the first instance to the Officer Commanding the Division, who considered it in every respect suitable, and the estimate which accompanied it a very reasonable one. When, however, it was forwarded to the Superintending Engineer for submission to Government, this officer objected to the plan, and, pointing out where he considered it defective and unsuited to its purpose, sent it back for ... whereon the Executive Engineer returned it ... ions as he believed would satisfy the ... er. This, however, they failed ... rts then peremptorily desired ... On this, the matter was ... ding the Division, ... mander-in-Chief ...

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have long and carefully studied the question of heavy and light broad and narrow gauge railways, with the view of arriving at the best and cheapest mode of carrying passengers and merchandize, and I have fully satisfied myself that, within the limits of economical working, at train velocities of 30 to 40 miles per hour, and irrespective of quantity, the narrow gauge is beyond all comparison superior to the broad.

As your columns have been made the medium for conveying to the public certain views on the gauge question, I trust you will also grant me space for explaining, as briefly as the grave import of the subject will admit, my conclusions on the subject; at the same time glancing at the letter of "R. E.," which appeared in your Overland Summary of October 29th. The arguments in your correspondent's letter are—I regret to say it—more statements; there is not sufficient data given to warrant such conclusions as are arrived at, and as for opinions, of course, these must be set at nought. There is evidently much aimed at in the letter, which is remarkably well written—although its arguments are based on a wrong foundation—but it fails to give any other idea than that it is a desperate attempt at trying to convince your neighbours of that which you do not believe yourself. In directing attention to some minor errors contained in "R. E.'s" letter, it must not at the same time be forgotten that the great error, and that in which all advocates of the broad gauge insist on shutting their eyes against seeing—I believe they will not look—is that they argue as if the fact of the enormous disproportion of paying to dead weight never existed at all, and that the heavy waggons were always travelling with maximum loads—forgetting that this disproportion in England on the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is at the rate of one ton which pays to seven tons which do not pay in the merchandize trains, and one ton of passengers which pays against 29 tons which do not pay; in other words, that the unfortunate ton of goods carried has not only to pay toll for itself, but for other seven tons besides, and the one ton of passengers likewise having to pay for 29 tons—must it not occur to all who are not so prejudiced that they will not see—that for every ton the dead weight is reduced in either case that it must be a clear and definite gain in reduction of tariff to the paying tons; and is not any narrow gauge line which permits of this reduction in dead weight the best for all countries, rich or poor? even assuming for the instant that it shall cost as much, or even more, than the broad; our remembering that the first cost is a fixed and ended one, whilst the other cost is everlasting, never-ending, obtaining its life and being on the profits which should go to make railways the blessings to the world they ought properly to be.

But "R. E." admits that the narrow gauge "would be much cheaper over a hilly or difficult country," whilst he recommends the light broad gauge for the plains. Does he mean that what is good and useful in one case, is not so in the other? Why are narrow gauge lines recommended for a difficult and hilly country? If they are not useful on the plains, why put them on the hills? The intention, I think, is not to put useless railways on the hills, where a hauling power has to be developed to the extent, it may be, of five, six, or even ten times as much as that required on the plains for the same tonnage. I cannot at all see the reasoning in the same light "R. E." evidently sees it, because it is clear if light broad gauge lines will not do for the hills, they will only do for the plains, because *little is required of them*; whilst narrow gauge lines, which are considered not suitable for the plains, are recommended for the hills, where *much is required of them*.

Having admitted the narrow gauge lines are "much cheaper" on the hills, it must be taken as an admission that they are also cheaper on the plains—the difference in the cheapness being one of degree only.

I fear your correspondent's information on locomotives is limited. It is absurd to imagine that a locomotive engine, say 20 tons weight built for a 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, will give out the same force as one of precisely the same weight built for a 2 ft. gauge. It will do nothing of the kind.

Again, a waggon cannot possibly be made for a 5 ft. 6 in. gauge of the same weight, to carry a load of say four tons, as one on the 2 ft. 9 in. gauge; consequently, the rails may not "fairly be assumed to be the same weight."

On the proposed light 5 ft. 6 in. road (which I call a delusion and a snare), your correspondent gives 9 ft. as the width for sleepers and ballast. This is 1·64 times the width of the gauge, whilst 6 ft. 3 in. is given for the same on the 2 ft. 9 in., or about 2·3 times the width of gauge. Why is this so? I do not discuss the question as to whether either of these dimensions are correct, but merely to note the discrepancy.

Does "R. E." maintain that a road bed for a 5 ft. 6 in. gauge is as easily drained as 2 ft. 9 in.? If not, why is the same depth of ballast required?

It would seem from "R. E.'s" letter, that his arguments are based mainly on what Mr. Hawkshaw has said or written on the subject of gauges as applied to India, to which he apparently pins his faith.

"R. E." takes as his text a quotation from Mr. Hawkshaw's report. After giving some calculations founded on it, he says—"Mr. Hawkshaw observes the carriages and waggons would also be smaller (on the narrow gauge), and the cost of each vehicle would be reduced; but the diminution in their size would necessitate a greater number to carry any given quantity of persons or things. No saving, therefore, can properly be included for vehicles."

This statement, which at first sight looks exceedingly logical, is practically fallacious. What becomes of it, if, by the adoption of the narrow gauge, the dead weight to convey the same traffic as before is reduced from 7 to 1, to say 3 or 4 to 1 in waggons, and from 29 to 1, to 12 or 15 to 1 in carriages? Does it not follow from this, that whatever the reduction in dead weight—be it 40, 50, 60, or even only 10 per cent.—is actually 10 per cent. less cost in waggons or carriages; and that, by this reduction, there is a corresponding reduction in their maintenance. How then can Mr. Hawkshaw, or any one else, say, "No saving can properly be included for vehicles." It is the old story of looking at the comparative maximum capacities of the two gauges, as if vehicles were always working up to their maximum, instead of its approaching too much the other way; and until the matter is stared at in the light of actual practice, of what is actually done on our railways, and not what might be done, I fear the enormous disproportion of paying to non-paying weight must continue only to be the more deplored by shareholders and the public.

Your correspondent admits the axles must be lengthened and strengthened, to carry the same load (does he know how much?) on the broad gauge, as compared to the narrow; and yet the inference he wishes to convey is, that there is no increase in the dead to paying load between the waggons on the two gauges.

If it is a fact that the Bombay, Baroda, and C. I. Railway have such an excess of stock, as to work, with the addition of 1,000 vehicles, an additional 700 miles, the stock per mile being taken at the rate given by "R. E.," viz. four vehicles per mile, it follows that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have an excess of stock of 1,800 vehicles beyond what it should properly have, or sufficient stock to work 450 miles of line, at the rate of four vehicles per mile. But is four vehicles per mile sufficient stock for a railway in India? If it is, then it only shows the utter recklessness of the management of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company; but if it is not then it is a very far-fetched and very lame argument on then part of your correspondent, in his anxiety to continue the perpetration of one of the greatest and most costly blunders ever committed—viz., the introduction of 5 ft. 6 in. gauge in India.

The railways of India have cost on an average ... whilst the light lines of same ... according to ... he accou...

senger. The third class carriages seat 30 persons at 16 in. each, and weigh two cwt. per passenger. The four ton waggons weigh one ton six cwt., and the six ton waggons weigh two tons. The waggons carrying four and six tons of cotton will carry the same quantity of anything else to be carried in India. I would suggest that "R. E." should compare these weights with the present Indian stock, and of the stock he proposes to use on the light 5 ft. 6 in. lines.

It may not be out of place here to remark that the gist of all the recommendations I have seen in favour of the 5 ft. 6 in. light lines is, that the present waggon and carriage stock should run over them, but not the locomotives, and this being so, that the weight of rails should be the same as for the narrow; the fallacy of this will at once be seen, when it is borne in mind that the weight of the present broad gauge stock averages three tons per wheel, whilst the weight of that on the narrow gauge will not exceed two tons per wheel, or 33 per cent. less. How then, can it be assumed, as your correspondent does, that the weight of the rails may be taken as the same?

The reason the 3 ft. gauge waggons carry so large a proportion of paying to dead weight, is because the maximum floor area is obtained with the minimum weight of materials; for instance, the head stocks, cross bearers, and diagonals, between the side soles of a waggon or carriage, are reduced in section in proportion to the distance apart of the sole bars, which is 3 ft. 11½ in. in the narrow, as against 6 ft. 8 in. in the broad; the flooring boards are reduced in like manner, and so are the axles, axle guards, and axle boxes in proportion.

Beyond this, and touching more upon the equal weight of waggon question, it must be borne in mind that the wheel base of waggons or carriages should bear some proportion to the width of the gauge, and this proportion should not, if possible, be less than twice the width of the gauge. There is nothing which tends more to spread the gauge than a vehicle the wheel base of which is so short that it is constantly running across the line wriggling crab fashion, jerking first to one side, then to the other, and striking the rails laterally every time with more or less force, according to the speed at which it is moved; this being the case, then how is it possible to get the same weight of waggon on the broad as on the narrow gauge if the same proportion of weel base is maintained on each, that in the one case being 6 ft. and in the other 11 ft. It is easy to ascertain how much the side sole of a waggon must be increased to support its load between the 11 ft. centres as compared with the 6 ft. centres. The wheels have also to be strengthened to carry this extra weight. Another very conclusive argument in favour of the narrow gauge, is that you can avail of the greatest width of the platform which practical experience gives, whilst on the broad you can do nothing of the kind; first, because you cannot avail of the width of platform the gauge allows, which in the narrow is 2·166 times the gauge, and this should be the same in the broad, giving to its stock a width of 11 ft. 9 in., and in the second place, even suppose you could employ so unwieldy a machine as a waggon of this width, you could not support it and the load this area should carry on four wheels and two axles without making them so heavy that no rails could be made to carry the load. Herein is one of the principal reasons for the very great economy of the narrow over the broad gauge. But there is yet another very important reason why the narrow is better than the broad guage which I have already remarked; it is this, the smaller the waggons employed on a railway, within reasonable limits, of course, the more certain they are to carry their maximum load. For instance, if the average load carried per waggon per mile run in India is carefully ascertained, it will be found, according to Mr. Juland Danvers' report for the years 1868 and 1869, not to exceed 25 per cent. of the weight of the waggon employed in carrying it. Hence it follows that the dead weight to paying weight is as 4 to 1; that is, in carrying the 3½ millions tons (one year's traffic for all the railways in India), 14 millions tons are employed in carrying them. But suppose we say the dead weight is only half of this, or 2 to 1; still, the narrow gauge will be found fully capable of carrying the average loads, even at this proportion. Therefore, reckoning the waggons on the broad gauge to weigh five tons, and on the narrow taking 1½ tons to carry four, and two tons to carry six, it will result in the 3½ millions of tons being carried just the same as before, but only about 2 millions tons will be employed in the duty, as against 14 millions, or at the average of two of dead to one of paying load of 7 millions, resulting in a reduction in the cost of haulage from 10½ millions gross tons on the broad to 5½ millions tons on the narrow, the net 3½ millions tons of paying load being carried all the same, with a reduction in the cost of haulage, in maintenance of way and maintenance of rolling stock, to near *one-half*.

The next point to discuss is the capacity of the light narrow gauge railways for carrying traffic, as compared with the present broad gauges with their heavy rails. Assuming the speed named, this part of the question is set at rest by the employment of the double bogie engine. These engines can take as heavy trains on the narrow gauge road as are now taken on the broad, and nearly twice as heavy trains (I mean in paying tons) as could be taken on the proposed light broad gauge, worked of course by ordinary locomotives. This fact has been fully proved by the experiments made with the Fairlie engines in Wales, both by the Russian commission in February, and the Indian commission in June this year. The printed reports of these experiments, together with a copy of my paper on gauges, read before the British Association during its last session at Liverpool I have the pleasure, to forward to you by book post.

The only question now remaining is that of ascertaining whether the dimensions herein given for the waggon platform, and loading heights and widths of carriages, are consistent with the experiences gained by practice. The following comparison between the Pullman cars in America, on the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; the carriages on the Festiniog Railway, 1 ft. 11½ in. gauge; and those I propose for the 3 ft. gauge, will, I think, be found interesting:—

OUTSIDE WIDTH OF CARRIAGES.

The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge Pullman's cars are 11 ft. 3 in. wide, or about 2·4 times the width of the gauge. The 3 ft. gauge carriage to be 7 ft. wide, or about 2·33 times the gauge. The 1 ft. 11½ in. gauge are 5 ft. wide, or about 2·55 times the width of the gauge.

HEIGHT FROM RAIL TO TOP OF CARRIAGE.

The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is 12 ft. 6 in. high, or 2·65 times the gauge.

The 3 ft. gauge to be 8 ft. 6 in. high, or 2·83 times the gauge.

The 1 ft. 11½ in. gauge is 7 ft. high, or 3·36 times the gauge.

SPEED OF TRAINS.

The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge trains run 50 miles an hour, or 0·885 miles per inch of gauge.

The 3 ft. gauge trains to run 30 miles an hour, or 0·883 miles per inch of gauge.

The 1 ft. 11½ in. gauge trains run 20 miles an hour, or 0·851 miles per inch of gauge.

(I have often travelled over the Fastiniog line at a speed exceeding 30 miles an hour).

It will be seen from these comparisons of actual practice, that the carriages for the proposed 3 ft. gauge show most favourably.

Before concluding, I wish to say a word or two on the recommendations of the committee who were appointed to consider and report on the best gauge required for India. Three out of the four of its members have recommended a gauge of 2 ft. 9 in., and the remaining member a 3 ft. 6 in.

These reports as published in "Engineering" last week are very ably written; each gives such excellent reasons why the gauge it recommends should be adopted, that the outside world will be sorely puzzled to decide which gauge is best for India.

There can be no doubt but that those gentlemen who have recommended the 2 ft. 9 in. gauge should know best from their experiences of the country what is required.

It will be seen from the foregoing that I consider the 3 ft. gauge superior to any other for very hot or very cold climates, and consequently ... as between ...

of the broad gauge, that the narrower the gauge the cheaper the line, I am content with this, without discussing the exact degree of cheapness; I may, however, state it as my conviction, that the cost of a narrow gauge line, fully equipped, would be found to be very much less than its opponents concede to it; and I feel persuaded that the introduction of the 3 ft. gauge in India would be so satisfactory, that it would become the gauge of India, and that all other gauges would in time succumb to it.

My whole and sole object in recommending with all my might the narrow gauge, is, that by it you can secure two miles of good serviceable railway, and capable of doing equal duty, for one mile on the old system; whilst the cost of maintaining and working the cheaper line will be so much less, that the tariff of rates may be largely reduced, thus contributing to the development of the material resources of countries, and carrying civilization and enterprize to all quarters of the globe.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT F. FAIRLIE.

9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, London,
2nd December, 1870.

THE MADRAS GOVERNOR'S BALL.

(*Madras Mail*, Jan. 6.)

THE public ball given by His Excellency the Governor last night in the Banqueting Hall, went off most successfully. The attendance was unusually large, the hall tastefully decorated, and the music everything that could be wished. What wonder then that dancers were in fine feather and kept the two bands hard at work till about 3 o'clock this morning? Lord Napier excelled himself as host, being one of the last to leave the hall, and looking then quite game for a Scotch reel, had bag-pipes only been present. Indeed, the Governor seemed in such good humour throughout the evening, that more than one shrewd guest ventured to surmise that his Lordship was walking about with that long-talked of letter of Argyll's in his pocket sanctioning a year's extension of the gubernatorial career in Madras! Lady Napier was also present, but did not, we believe, dance. Among the distinguished visitors were Prince Azim Jah and the Maharajah of Vizianagram, the latter creating quite a sensation as he walked up the room bejewelled and booted to the ninth power of brilliancy. We hear that the Maharajah, desirous no doubt of showing Jeypore that he (J) has not a monopoly of the light fantastic, was anxious to dance a quadrille with Lady Napier, but that her ladyship refused; for what reason we do not know. It may be that Azim Jah, who is an extraordinay stickler for precedence, would have looked upon the quadrille in the light of a grievance worthy of the consideration of Parliament. Nevertheless, we think it a pity the dance did not take place. It would have sent the many natives present into the seventh heaven of delight, and worked Heaven knows how great a revolution in native manners and customs. Lord Napier, as usual, conducted Azim Jah to and from the supper table, the Maharajah being entrusted to the care of a stalwart aide-de-camp. The Governor proposed the health of the Queen in a neat little speech, some of the best portions of which, however, were completely lost to the majority of the audience, by the popping of sodawater and champagne corks. We ourselves could only catch here and there a word of His Excellency's observations, and the general effect was somewhat as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen (*Pop—phis—bang*). I rise to propose the (*pop*) Queen. (*Cheers and pops accompanied by cries of "boy," "peon," &c.*) In an assembly of Englishmen (*pop, pop, pop in different parts of the room with a stentorian cry from a fat man for "more ham"*) the name of Her Majesty (*several pops accompanied by a crash of plates suggestive of a smash somewhere.*) Gentlemen, I call upon you (*pop*) to drink the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. (*Loud cheers with hip-hip-hoorays, and innumerable pops*). Lord Napier speaks so well that it is a pity to have his speeches marred by such disturbances as those we have alluded to, and we think that with a little pre-arrangement as to the time when his Lordship should propose the health of Her Majesty, they might be avoided. Our Governor's guests are doubtless loyal to the backbone, but about midnight they usually become hungry and thirsty, and should be refreshed before having their loyalty tested.

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of Saturday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops from the cotton districts:—

During the past fortnight I have had the opportunity of personally visiting the cotton districts in the Central Provinces and the Berars.

The arrivals of cotton in the Wurdha Bazaar are now greatly in excess of former years, and the quality is generally improved, both in colour and staple, as compared with the samples received early in the season. It was most unfortunate that heavy rains fell in the end of October, as many of the pickings still bear evidence of unseasonable weather, in want of lustre, stain, and admixture of leaf. This is most observable in the cotton which has already come in from the immediate neighbourhood of Hingunghat, while the crop of the Wurdha valley, in being somewhat later, has seemingly in a great measure escaped. The total crop of "Bunnee" cotton expected from the district during the season is estimated from twelve to fourteen thousand candies, and as very favourable accounts are being received of the "Jurree" crop, received from the Nizam's territory, south of Chandah, it is probable that at least five thousand candies may be brought in from that quarter. At Oomrawuttee there was a fair quanity of native-ginned "Bunnee" cotton offering, which, so far as staple is concerned, was everything that could be desired. There were still signs of damage, however, many of the docras being stained and mixed with dark brown leaf. This damage, however, is the result of the same storms which affected the Hingunghat crop, and, in the absence of other causes, is not likely to extend beyond the first pickings. A number of carts with "Jurree" kupas have recently come into this market, and those having been taken up on orders for machine-ginned cotton, the out-turn has been very satisfactory. To the north of the Poornah river, along the base of the Sautpoora hills, there is an excellent crop of Jurree cotton, and picking is now actively progressing. The arrivals at Akote are not however very heavy as yet, consequent on much of the labour having been hitherto employed in husbanding the jowaree crop. In the course of eight or ten days the number of bojahs ought to be greatly increased, and judging from the appearance of the fields, as well as from the quality of the cotton now arriving, the crop ought to be a full one of excellent quality. The remarks given above regarding ...

WHO "CREATED" THE FINANCIAL RESOLUTION?

(*Pioneer*, January 6.)

ON Wednesday we reprinted from the *Englishman* Mr. Strachey's memorandum on "decentralization," written when he was Chief Commissioner of Oudh, just three years ago; and also the late Resolution of the Governor-General in Council on the same subject. Readers will therefore by reference be able to decide for themselves in the dispute between the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News* as to whether the Resolution is really based on, and more or less a reproduction of, the memorandum. In the sense that the object aimed at and the motives avowed are in both cases the same, we conceive that there is no question but that the *Englishman* is right. It is manifest that all the principles of action and all the arguments justifying them which we find in the Resolution are found also and in greater development in the much earlier written memorandum. And it is reasonable to conclude, since the author of the Oudh memorandum was an influential member of the Governor General's Council when the Resolution was drawn up that he not only fully concurred, but in some degree conduced, to the triumph, tardy though it be, of some portion of his views. Still we agree with the *Indian Daily News* that these circumstances are far from constituting Mr. Strachey the author of the actual measure such as we see it. The credit of this belongs chiefly, we might almost say altogether, to Lord Mayo himself. In the first place it is evident that the reasoning of the late Chief Commissioner's letter reaches to a much more radical decentralization than the Resolution has sanctioned, since at present almost the only scope of this is to make subordinate Governors "contractors" for the execution of certain "lengths" of administrative work. On receiving from the Supreme Government a certain fixed sum of money, they must efficiently supply certain branches of service. If, therefore, we asserted that Mr. Strachey's views have been victorious to some extent and in some points, we should have to say that they have been rejected and defeated in others; and it is the Governor-General who has imposed the boundary and described the outline—who, in other words, has given the measure its actual form and entity, and is in fact therefore its creator. Moreover, wide in thought, compact in structure as Mr. Strachey's letter was, we do not suppose that its writer considered himself the inventor or exclusive possessor of the opinions it propounds. We imagine that it would not be impossible to trace the genealogy of almost all its ideas, although they had never previously been concentrated into so strong a focus. The fact is that in this late age of the world absolute originality is scarcely attainable except by the entirely unlettered.

It was for Lord Mayo to decide on his own responsibility how much or how little of Mr. Strachey's views he would endorse, and what he would of his own initiative engraft on them. *He* had to decide on the form the action, not speculation, should assume,—to pronounce the "thus far shalt thou go and no farther"—to define and to enact; and it is this exertion of discretional will, together with the acceptance of responsibility, which in our opinion entitles Lord Mayo to—so to say—the copy-right and authorship of this honourable though tentative measure of decentralization. After all it is a good thing to have a chief governor with industry, good sense, and a will of his own.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.
The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the Public to the above Rooms. A large, cool, and airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; two splendid Billiard Tables (one just arrived from England). The only European House in the Fort.
TIFFIN at 2 P.M. CHOPS and STEAKS always ready.
N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.
WANTED, one or two GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).
Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c. are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.
The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
... LANE, BYCULLA.)
... who has just pur... belonging to the Clarendon ... opportunity of inviting the ... heretofore patronised the ... the vastly extended com... der the new Manage... Bombay.
... usiness of the ... endeavour ... name" ... o be ... in... will ... he ...

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.
TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS. The Bank of England. Messrs. GLYN & Co. AND The National Bank of Scotland.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.
Calcutta, Madras. | Agra, Bombay. | Kurrachee, Lahore. | Shanghai, Hongkong.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
3	do.	1/10 7/16	,,
2	do.	1/10 3/8	,,
1	do.	1/10 5/16	,,
On demand		1/10 1/4	,,
On Scotland		1/10 3/16	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/8	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
INTEREST CHARGED.
On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 1 to 2 ,, ... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.
INTERESTS.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, about FIFTY TONS of First-class HOOP IRON 1¼in. wide, No. 18, for binding Cotton Bales.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
6, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, at Khamgaum and Oomrawuttee, FOUR COTTON PRESSES (two at each place) belonging to the Apollo Press Company, Limited. They are Wesi's Geometrical Patent, worked by manual labor, conveniently situated for business, and well worth the attention of Cotton Merchants.
For further particulars apply to Mr. A. BREUL, at Oomrawuttee, or to
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

PAPER:—PRINTING.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 26 lb., Super-royal 26 to 32 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.
HAND MADE.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium and Bank Letter size.
MACHINE MADE.—Foolscap 11 to 18 lb., Crown 8 lb., Large Pos 13 to 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.;—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.
BLOTTING.—Superior Pink Demy 17 to 21 lb.
PACKING.—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. Rs. 7, Glazed Backing 28 by 45 in. 30 lb. Rs. 44 per ream—for Spinning Mills, &c.

PREPARED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved:—White or Redwood ¾ by 6 in.; Redwood ⅞ by 6 in., ⅞ by 6 in., and 1¼ by 6¼ in.—deliverable on Carnac Bunder.
Apply to our Godown-keeper.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.
Forbes Street, December, 1870.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.
The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Bombay, March, 1870.

EXTRA FINE MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, No. 2.
A very fine LOT of these has just been received from MANILLA. They are equal, if not superior, to any the undersigned have ever imported.
D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY AND POONA.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)
No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.
Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici)............Rs. 1 ,,
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The active principle of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.
See Proceedings of BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, September 1870.
MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It has now been in use four years, and during that time has been subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and ... practice; the result being that it is recognised as the ... preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute ...
... TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and ... digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and ... tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial ... disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in ... debility of the whole system, especially of the ... excelled by any remedy, producing marked ...
... IC in Intermittent Fever, when taken ... it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of ...
... NTIC by strengthening the coats of ... general health, and expelling the ... irritating effects.
... ttle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
... P & Co.,
... E GOVERNOR,
... ONA.
... COMPANY.
... GISTS,
... MBAY,
... HMENT
... of our ... hysi ... the

NOTICES.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.
W. G. STRETTON.
Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 15th November 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.
GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MR. CYPRIANO SALDANHA (a String Bandmaster, and successor to the late Mr. ...), who had the honour to conduct MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS during the BOMBAY ASSEMBLY'S and FREEMASON'S BALLS, begs to inform the Public that he has removed to No. 8, Horta Baixa (Dukar Wady Lane). He begs to warn the public who have no personal knowledge of the Advertiser against impositions practised by certain individuals who have personated him as Bandmaster or Member of his Band. He undertakes to give lessons on Violin, Guitar, &c., Tuning and teaching Pianoforte.
Bombay, 22nd December 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.
Now Ready, at Bombay Gazette Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.
Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

P. HAMILTON & Co., UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
86 LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.
ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-table.
CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice.
Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—
Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with Feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 8.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
... and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin ... Baldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 19 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 3 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.
BALL DRESSES, &c.
Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatan Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 20 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs 5-8 to Rs 9 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c., Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.
MANTLES, &c.
Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 14 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 2...
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from ...
Bridal Favours, from Rs ... a dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 ...
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 ...
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs ...
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, fr... 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from ...
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from Rs to 35 ...
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at ...
CHILDREN'S DEPA...
Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from R...
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to ...
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2...
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, f...
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, ... per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Child... dozen.
INFANTS' DEPART...
Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 e...
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 25 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 8 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 ...
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to ...
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 e...
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from ...
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather shoes.
FOR TRAVELLI...
Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," ... "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustre," Merino ...
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs ...
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ... ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from ...
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from ...
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to ...
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from R ...
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from R ...
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 9 to ...
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made ...
Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and ... coat Bodices plain and trim...
FOR M...
Black Bonnets ...
Black Straw ...
Rich Bl...
Parama...
Half-M...
Black S...
Linen ...
Crepe, ...
Black ...
Widow...
Mourn...
Jet an...
Gu...
Friz...
Black...
Black...
Black...
White...
White...
Bla...